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ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands Five CENTS Elsewhere

Ships Awaiting Graduates; Dewey Favors Finns Name New Premier; U. S. Control In Half of Naval Men at Sea 'American Way'

The World's Day—September 22, 1944

New England: Maritime School Graduates 35
Thirty-five graduates of Massachusetts Maritime Academy at Hyannis virtually stepped from classroom to shipboard, when presented diplomas as well as Federal licenses as junior officers today. [Page 2.]

"Adequacy" or "scarcity" of varieties of canned vegetables will depend on what percentage of Government set-aside orders actually will be needed by armed forces. [Page 2.]

For assistance given in War Bond drives by members of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association in contributing their time and services, a Treasury Department citation was today presented to the organization by Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston.

Capture of Heinz Blechschmidt, German prisoner of war, in Houlton, Maine, where he escaped from a P. O. W. work detail yesterday, was announced today by E. A. Soucy, Special Agent in charge of the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In Europe: Castren Is Named Finnish Premier
Erhu Castren, former president of the Finnish Supreme Court, has been named Premier of Finland, replacing Hantti Hackzell, who resigned because of illness. Eero Vuori, labor leader, was made Deputy Minister of Public Works and Communications. Maj. Gen. Armas Martola became Deputy Foreign Minister.

Arrest in Bulgaria of two former premiers, Bogdan Philov and Dobri Bojilov, in addition to the former Regent Prince Cyril, and the German Ambassador to Sofia, has been announced by Moscow Radio.

New food restrictions in Germany will deprive adults of cake and sweets, require "certain changes" in meat and fat supplies, and necessitate increasing use of barley for bread. Discontinuance of supplies from France, the Ukraine, Finland, Belgium, and Greece is given as reason for the restrictions.

A demand that Italy be recognized as a full-fledged ally of the United Nations, with guarantee that its prewar frontiers be restored, and revision of armistice terms, was made by Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party, at a mass meeting in Rome. Britons serving in the Asiatic theater will begin special campaign pay, the British Government announced in disclosing plans for the interim between Germany's defeat and the fall of Japan.

Pietro Caruso, former Chief of Police in Rome, was executed today for turning over hostages to the Nazis, and for other acts of collaboration.

A round-up of Germans has begun in Finland under the terms of the Russian-Finnish armistice.

Washington: 1,500,000 Naval Men Now at Sea
One half the total Navy personnel, or more than 1,500,000 naval officers and men, are now at sea with the U. S. fleets or assigned to overseas duty.

To meet the demands of Pacific operations, five assault ships must be turned out every two days "during the period immediately ahead" with production larger in the last half of this year than in the first six months, Navy Secretary Forrestal announced.

Demands including wage increase, uniform upgrading and promotion, and group insurance are being made by shipbuilders in a public hearing before the National War Labor Board in what the Board claims is organized labor's attack on the "Little Steel" formula.

Before leaving to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Col. Carlos P. Rohulio, Philippine Resident Commissioner, told the House he was going "on what I trust is my way back to the Philippines."

Resignation of Stanton Griffiths of New York as Chief of the Office of War Information's Bureau of Motion Pictures to become Red Cross Commissioner for the Pacific was announced by George W. Healy, Jr., Director of OWI Domestic Operations.

Armor-piercing incendiary bullets designed to penetrate armored self-sealing fuel tanks on enemy planes are in use on all battle fronts, the War Department disclosed.

National: Workers at Bearing Plants Return
After work stoppage had reduced production 40 per cent in the three Philadelphia plants of the SKF Industries full production was resumed when workers were informed that contract negotiations had begun.

United Rubber Workers of America, C. I. O., have reaffirmed their no strike pledge for the duration of the war and endorsed the Roosevelt-Truman Democratic ticket at their national convention in New York.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company officials said today a two-day walkout in Akron, Ohio, had ended and production of military and passenger tires "would return to normal tomorrow."

Americas: Berlin Vargas Report Called 'Silly'
According to President Vargas' secretary in Rio de Janeiro, the report that Brazil's President had been overthrown and imprisoned by Brazilian Fascists is "silly." The Argentine pro-Nazi paper, in which the report credited to the Berlin Radio was printed, has been suspended and the editor arrested by order of the Argentine Ministry of Interior.

The War:
Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Roosevelt Signs Bill for Loans To Extend Rural Electrification

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Requiring the program and liberalizing the terms of rural electrification loans, the most important projects interrupted by the war, the extension of rural electrification, President Roosevelt today signed a bill permanently authorizing funds re-

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Fair and Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

G.O.P. nominee supports degree of regulation, hits 'oppressive' tax and business curbs.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 22—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is today doing his part to commit the Republican Party to the policy that the Federal Government must play a continuing and far-reaching role in directing the economic life of the nation.

In agriculture, in labor, and in finance, Governor Dewey is decisively embracing a degree of "government intervention in the free workings of our economic system" which goes beyond anything the G. O. P. has ever fully accepted as a party.

The 1944 presidential nominee may succeed where his predecessor four years ago, Wendell L. Willkie, failed—in bringing the members of his Party into line with his own liberal standing, but it is a fact which will not be overlooked that Governor Dewey is plainly and without apology saying the things which caused Mr. Willkie to be accused by many of his fellow Republicans as being just a "carbon copy of Roosevelt."

'Oppressive Tax' Hit

He is careful, and emphatic to dissociate himself from what he terms the New Deal's oppressive tax and regulatory rules "which discourage and wear down" business and industry, but his increasing emphasis is on the side of the Government's responsibility to the wage earner and the farmer.

"We are not," Governor Dewey is telling the voters of the country—and warning his own Party—"going back to the days of unregulated business and finance."

"We are not," Governor Dewey is declaring, "going back to days of unprotected farm prices."

The Governor began this theme in his San Francisco address last night and is carrying it forward today as he arrives in Los Angeles to complete his Pacific Coast campaign in southern California.

Underlying Theme

His underlying theme is that it is unnecessary for the American people to choose either to be dragged further and further toward complete government control or to "go back to the reactionary philosophy of dog-eat-dog."

Must we, he asks, "accept the New Deal way of ever-increasing regimentation as the only escape from reaction?" The Republican candidate says definitely no—that neither alternative is acceptable or needed; that there is, in fact, an "American way to meet the modern needs for greater economic stability and individual security within the framework of a free country."

The American way which Governor Dewey is now beginning to outline in three-dimensional form.

Text of Governor Dewey's address in San Francisco:
Page 7.

Bricker Opens Drive in N. E.; Wife Does the Honors on Train

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican Vice - Presidential nominee, began his drive for New England support of the Dewey-Bricker ticket today with a brief train halt here, before heading for a one-day speaking tour of Maine prior to a return to Boston tomorrow.

Busy preparing his Bangor, Maine, speech to be delivered tomorrow, Governor Bricker paused only long enough to pose with Mrs. Bricker for cameras on the rear platform of his car and to shake a few hands.

The Bricker party arrived at South Station one and a quarter hours late, and left Boston approximately one hour behind schedule. While the Ohio Governor dressed and began work on his Bangor address, the three cars carrying the Bricker party were shunted from South to North Stations via connecting tracks, the route being through Allston, Cambridge, Somerville and Charlestown.

Special Section

With Governor Bricker hoping to make up time so that he may complete a full Maine schedule, the Bricker cars were sent to Portland as a special section. Original plans had called for the cars being attached to the Portland train leaving at 9:40 a. m.

While Governor Bricker remained aboard his special car at the North-South Station shift was made, Mrs. Bricker and other members of the party left the train at South Station to hunt down breakfast. Governor Bricker had orange juice and coffee on the run.

Original plans for the Bricker

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

British and Americans Shell Arnheim; Nazi Armor Perils Trapped 'Chutists; U.S. Carrier Blows Again Rock Manila



Liège: Paradox of a Nazi Pillbox
A German pillbox in the center of Liège, Belgium, which formerly barred way of advancing Allied forces, now bears signs of welcome painted upon it by the residents of the city.

Hitler's Conquests Boomerang

Heroic Fight Waged For Ruhr Gateway

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.
Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 22—The swift aerial invasion of Holland, the stiff struggle of airborne units to effect a junction with the British Second Army's spearhead at Nijmegen, the sea-

fight to save the bridges across the Lower Rhine's three branches—these will rank high in the historic annals of the war. They may prove to be the key battles opening the way to invasion of the Ruhr without prolonged autumnal fighting.

When the full details are disclosed, the fight of Allied airborne units around Arnheim to hold out in the face of heavy odds may prove to be one of the war's most gallant episodes, while at Eindhoven, the paratroopers' swift execution of their job to take vital objectives will not lag far behind. This has been some of the toughest fighting since Caen.

On other sectors of the long Allied battle front facing a desperately fighting German Army, there have been some stubborn actions. Around Aachen, Nazi counterattacks have been thrown back, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Holland Re-enters War as Staunch Ally

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Sept. 22—Holland is happy to be back in the war. Still vibrant with excitement at its new-found freedom, this Dutch town already is settling down seriously to the task of helping Americans and British defeat the Germans.

Maastricht is an industrial town tucked away in the southeast corner of the Netherlands between Belgium and Germany. It is a key point in Allied strategy, for it is in this area that the American First Army's drive through the Siegfried Line and the British airborne and armored effort to turn the German right flank near the mouth of the Rhine dovetail together.

People here in Maastricht are jubilant for two reasons at present. First, is the continued progress of the British Second Army's offensive across Holland almost to the German frontier in the face of the grimmest sort of opposition, which holds out a happy promise that the rest of their country may be liberated long before they had hitherto dared to hope. Second, is they have just had a flying visit from Prince Bernhard.

Monarch Popular

According to all indications, there are some countries in Europe where prewar monarchs are not too sure what kind of welcome they are going to find when they try to get back onto their thrones. The Netherlands isn't one of these countries.

On the contrary, it is only too obvious here in Maastricht, first sizable town in the Netherlands to be freed, that the Royal Family is immensely popular. The white-and-blue Dutch flag is everywhere and is accompanied almost always with the orange bunting of the Royal House.

Everyone in the narrow winding streets of this little old walled town wears an orange ribbon. Often one sees young men with an orange band or a red, white, and blue band with orange initials "O. D." on their arms.

These are members of the Dutch

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Soviet Cold to Finns, Welcomes Romanians

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 22—There was a striking difference in the atmosphere between the armistice talks here with the Romanians and the Finns. The former were marked by a certain jovial pat-on-the-back cordiality; the latter stiff, cold, and businesslike.

The Romanians had quite clearly turned over a new leaf, and reversed their policy toward their former German allies; the psychological background of the Finns was very different. They were treated with cool courtesy. When Premier Hantti Hackzell became seriously indisposed over consideration was shown, but it was never forgotten that the Finns were suing for armistice reluctantly, having gone to the utmost limit in their desire to oppose the Russians.

It was well remembered that the very day the Russians launched

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. Proposes Aid to Italy And to Homeless German Jews

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 22—In two humanitarian moves, the United States has proposed that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement be revised to allow \$50,000,000 aid to Italy, an ex-enemy, and to provide care for homeless German Jews.

Though the first Allied proposal to extend limited aid to an ex-enemy, now a "co-belligerent," was made behind closed doors, Dean Acheson, United States Council member, reported "extraordinary expressions" of "marvelous magnanimity" on the part of France and other victims of Italy's "stab-in-the-back" and predicted early Council adoption of the amendment.

United States determination to assure UNRRA aid to deported German Jews, Mr. Acheson said, was motivated by racial and religious freedom "which lies at the bottom of this war."

Aid proposed for Italy would be limited to medical care, food for children and expectant mothers, and aid to displaced persons. The expenditure is limited in the resolution to "not more than \$50,000,000."

A Dramatic Meeting

The United States delegate took up the cudgels for Italian relief on the direct request of President Roosevelt, it is understood. He, in turn, acted on appeals from Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative at the Vatican, and on reports from Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, just returned from Rome. UNRRA had its own investigating commission in Italy for two months. It was headed by Spurgeon M. Keeney, who worked with Herbert Hoover in Europe after World War I.

From Mr. Acheson's description, the policy committee meeting at which the subject of Italian aid was officially broached was a dramatic one. The resolution was seconded by the "Provisional Government" of the French Republic—"an amazing thing," said Mr.

Gothic Line cracked as Rimini falls and Allies enter Po Valley—'Bor' reports contact with Soviets in Warsaw—Nazis said to be quitting south Greece.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

British and American troops are shelling Arnheim in eastern Holland. Some Allied forces already are inside the city, according to the German Radio. However, the position of trapped Allied paratroopers in this area now is officially described as critical.

Tokyo reports American carrier planes have attacked the Manila region for the second successive day. Yesterday the naval war birds scored one of the greatest air victories of the Pacific war. They knocked out 205 Japanese planes and 37 ships.

German resistance is cracking in Italy. Allied forces have captured Rimini, eastern anchor of the Gothic Line. They also have taken Firenzuola, near the center of the defense system.

Russian advance guards are reported to have crossed the Vistula and made contact with Polish Partisans inside Warsaw. At the northern end of the Eastern Front, the Red Army is only 40 miles from Tallinn, in Estonia, and six miles from Riga, in Latvia. At the southern end, it is less than 15 miles from the Hungarian frontier.

Cairo reports the Germans have abandoned the greater part of the Peloponnese, southernmost part of Greece proper.

In the central sector of the Western Front, General Patton's Third Army has destroyed nearly 200 German tanks in a great battle of armored giants.

The American First Army reportedly has occupied Stolberg, four miles east of Aachen. And an estimated 700 American bombers have attacked industrial Kassel and Munich, just behind the Siegfried Line.

Thus vital new blows have been struck against the creaking Axis all around the world. In Holland, latest official reports put the British Second Army within six miles of Arnheim, but field dispatches, as well as enemy reports, indicate they are much closer. Reconnaissance pilots report the city in flames and the Germans pulling back to the east.

If a full-scale German retreat is under way, the great and crucial battle of eastern Holland may very well have been won. On the other hand, considerable stiff fighting still may lie ahead. At Allied Headquarters it is said that the position of the trapped paratroopers is precarious because resolute German resistance and counterattacks have brought the British Second Army momentarily to a halt. In addition, bad weather is complicating supply problems.

Yesterday's carrier-based attack was the first major American blow against Manila since the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942. It was carried out in daylight, and Admiral Nimitz describes it as a "superlatively successful attack which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise."

Telling evidence of the power of the attack and the havoc it caused among the invasion-jittery Japanese garrisons is provided by the establishment of martial law throughout the Philippines. The report that Russian units have crossed the Vistula and have contacted Polish Partisans has come from "General Bor," commander of the embattled patriots. The Russian units may be either small scouting parties or regular patrols. If the latter is the case, the fall of Warsaw may be close at hand.

No! to Set Precedent
"The general tenor of the meeting was wonderful. There was bitterness in it, but aid to Italy was recognized as a practical matter. We were only talking about the classes of people whom it would give none of us pleasure to see suffer."

In presenting the resolution, Mr. Acheson made it clear that it set no precedent for even limited UNRRA aid to Germany or other Axis satellites. As far as possible, UNRRA will collect money from Italy to pay for the aid received.

Request From Poles
The Polish commission is also trying to clear up UNRRA policy with regard to aid to United Nations nationals who have been driven into enemy territory during the war. It is an amendment to this clarifying resolution that Mr. Acheson has proposed that aid be extended to "persons obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations."

Mr. Acheson estimated that 85 per cent of these would be persecuted Jews, driven out of German-controlled areas. Though Germany has deprived its Jews of their nationality, UNRRA does not recognize this arbitrary action. Hence, at present, it is not in a position to aid any German Jews who would automatically be classed as "enemies."

Western Front:
Trapped 'Chutists Fight Desperately
Ain-horn British and Poles, fiercely beset by a German counter-attack on all sides, fought a desperate battle for preservation in an effort to hold open the strategic crossing of the Rhine's upper branch in Holland so the Allies could sweep into northern Germany.

The position of the air-borne soldiers, who leaped into the middle of the Germans' northern river defenses 50 miles ahead of Allied lines on Sept. 17, was officially described as critical at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters.

A determined rush of German

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'Modernizing' Held Need In Resort Hotels of N. E.

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With nearly 50 per cent of the anticipated returns in from a survey conducted by the New England Council to determine what is "good or bad" about New England resorts from a vacationist's point of view, a large percentage of the questionnaires indicated that there is a vital need for many hotel operators in this region to "modernize" their establishments.

On the other hand, practically all of the visitors who answered the questionnaire agreed that the particular resort at which they vacationed this year had an "excellent" location, food was, in most cases, either "excellent" or "good," and that service was satisfactory.

Asked as to whether the price ranges of the resort in which they stayed was reasonable, high, or low, the answers were invariably "reasonable."

Variety Needed

Chief criticism of scores of visitors, according to check marks on a questionnaire entitled "How Are You Enjoying Your New England Vacation?" is "poor bathroom facilities" or "they could be better."

The survey brought to light the



The worst dressed girl in town

No man can change a baby as quickly or efficiently as a woman. Fathers are not as experienced as mothers.

And by the same token, no man can pin up an air-tight protection plan for his home or business as easily or as effectively as his local insurance agent. Experience again is the factor.

Profit by the experience of your local Employers' Group Insurance Agent... The Man with the Plan. Always let him analyze your needs and plan your protection before you buy insurance.

THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP MAN IS The Man with the Plan

THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP New England Dept. One Liberty Square Boston 7, Mass.

fact that New England resort areas aren't stressing enough on variety of recreation. Just croquet, tennis, or golf isn't enough, according to many of the visitors who pointed out that too often the vacationist is left to shift for himself.

New England's diversified scenery was one of the principal reasons why most visitors chose this area to spend vacation holidays, the survey thus far has revealed. Its historic background, lakes, mountains, and seashore are New England's chief attractions.

About 8,000 of these questionnaires were sent to a representative group of New England resort centers, ranging from exclusive hotels down to cabins and camps. Guests were handed the questionnaire and asked to fill it out. Despite the number of questions New England visitors have responded exceptionally well, a New England Council spokesman said.

Good Things Outweigh

An analysis of the questionnaires now in reveals that the good things which New England possesses for the vacationist far outweigh the objectionable. For, in almost every instance, the visitor recorded that he would come back, if not next year, then sometime in the future.

Along with the questionnaire the New England Council also enclosed another which asked the visitor to tell about his postwar vacation plans. Europe headed up the list with California, Mexico, and South America following in close order.

Asked if their postwar travel would be by air, a large percentage of the initial returns indicated that train, boat, and automobile would be the principal method of transportation inasmuch as "they were in no hurry," and wanted "to see the scenery."

The questionnaires will be carefully studied and broken down to give a clear picture of what the visitor not only thinks of New England as a vacation resort but what he recommends should be done for his comfort.

From all indications, according to the New England Council, it looks as though hotel and resort operators have got to modernize their accommodations and offer a more diversified recreational program if they hope to compete with other sections of the country.

The New England visitor is thoroughly satisfied with the natural scenic attractions. All he needs is a little more comfort in enjoying them, a Council spokesman said.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Friday, Sept. 22

Russell, Braves Field, Braves vs. Cincinnati Reds, 2 p. m. (Tomorrow).
Dances with Orchestra, Boston, 8 p. m. Ruddle Club, Navy Orchestra, North Station Club, Watertown Arsenal and American Legion, Kops, Charlestown, 8 p. m. O'Connell's.
Officers' Dances, Army & Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Trudena's Orchestra (pool tournament), Conley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Biddle Club, 8-7 p. m. Skating, North Station Club, by Florence Smith, 8 p. m. Biddle Club, 8-7 p. m. 2 Free Phone Calls, J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Dancin' Square Dancin', Seamen's Social, Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m. Refreshments, Ruggles Street.

Bay State Men End Training At Sea School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 22—

Virtually stepping from graduation exercises in a school room to the deck or engine room of a ship, 35 Massachusetts boys today completed the 16-month course in navigation and engineering at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and headed for jobs aboard America's rapidly growing merchant fleet.

Federal licenses as third mates and third assistant engineers were awarded as well as diplomas at the 101st graduation ceremony of what was formerly known as the Massachusetts Nautical School.

Of the total class, 21 were in the seamanship and navigation division and 14 in the engineering.

Prizes Awarded

Exercises began at noon today with selections by the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band, followed by luncheon and inspection and review, in which the entire school participated. Graduation was in the Barnstable High School, with Lieut. Commander Walter K. Queen, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, presiding.

Prizes were awarded to honor students John W. Harrington of Malden and Alfred T. Ela of Wollastone. Each graduate was presented a Bible by the Massachusetts Bible Society. Sperry Gyroscope certificates were presented by the Marine School of that company.

Graduates were sworn in and commissioned as ensigns in the United States Maritime Service, and again in the Merchant Marine Reserve.

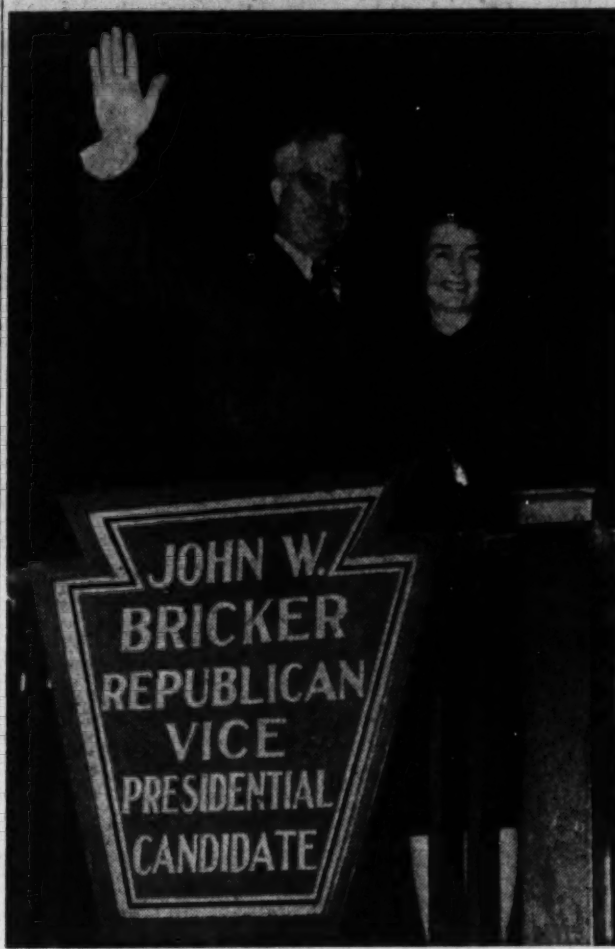
Marks of distinction were given at the ceremony today for the first time in the school's history. Three in the deck class and three in the engine room group graduated with that rating and all but three of the entire class of 35 graduated "with credit."

Men Listed

Graduates in the deck class were: Arthur J. Arseneault, Jr., and Walter J. Eno, of Somerville; John A. Bucc, West Medford; Burlon C. Crowley, Gloucester; Edward R. Ellis, Buzzards Bay; Louis P. Estabrook, Jr., and William B. White, Jr., Belmont; Robert F. Finnegan, Lowell; John D. Gibbons, Mattapoisett; Leon M. Ginsburg, Waltham; John W. Harrington, Malden; George B. Hutchinson, Hingham; Frank C. Lawler, Mattapan; Philip Leonard, Osterville; Norman G. Lewis, Chatham; Robert F. Murphy, Roslindale; Philip R. Nolan, and Frank D. Tibbets, Jr., North Quincy; Robert M. Richards, Needham; Edward J. Struckus, Worcester; and Vernon C. Whitehead, Salem.

Those in the engineering class were: Marvin S. Burgess of Belmont; Howard C. Chadwick, Jr., Taunton; John J. Downey, II, Newton; Alfred T. Ela, Wollastone; Andrew S. Garbutt, Holliston; Murray L. Goldberg, and Alton S. Worsley, Jr., New Bedford; Charles F. Hale, Dorchester; Sawyer W. Lee, Quincy; John J. McColough, Jr., North Billerica; Philip F. Molloy, Watertown; Edward F. Murphy, Jr., Worcester; Alfred H. Roy, Shrewsbury; and Edmund J. Sumpter, Hudson.

The Brickers Greet Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Ohio Governor and Wife Make Brief Stop Here
The Ohio Executive opens his campaign for New England support of the Dewey-Bricker Presidential slate.

Bricker Opens Drive in N. E.; Makes Brief Stop in Boston

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party to be served breakfast from the Hotel Statler were cancelled because of the late arrival of the party. Instead the Statler was ordered to send sandwiches, milk and ice cream pie, the Governor's favorite dessert, to the train. Plans were for the Bricker party to eat these in lieu of lunch.

Speech at Portland

Governor Bricker's first speech of his New England visit was delivered at Portland, Maine. Before he leaves New England tomorrow night, the G. O. P. candidate will also make major speeches at Bangor, Boston and Norwalk, Conn.

At Portland Governor Bricker continued to hammer at the activities of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee drive to elect President Roosevelt.

In territory that provided the first test of C. I. O. political strength in New England, a test that saw the C. I. O. heavily defeated in two Congressional contests, Governor Bricker told Maine voters that "you said in unmistakable terms that Hillman cannot buy this election with money extracted from the honest workers of this country. You said with finality that this nation is still American and that it will not yield to alien influences."

New Deal Defeat

Confidently predicting defeat of the New Deal on Nov. 7, the Ohio Governor charged the New Deal "has abdicated its cause and its leadership to the Browder-Hillman Axis. In so doing it has struck a blow to free and unimpeded voting by the American people. They have turned over to this group that feeds on class hatred the conduct of the campaign because the P. A. C. has its hands on millions of dollars."

He asserted that the influence of Sidney Hillman, P. A. C. head, "is alien—it is not American. It has its roots in Communism."

Calling upon the voters to "repudiate Hillman and all his fellow travelers," Governor Bricker hastened to make clear his position regarding labor participation in politics.

"Labor has the same right to discuss issues, to vote in elections and to participate in government as any other group of citizens," he asserted. "But no one individual or group has the right, by any sort of threat or intimidation, or through the power of money, taken often by compulsion from unwilling voters, to thwart the will of the people."

"The great majority of working people, including union leaders and union members, feel the same way. They resent, as you resent, the intrusion of Hillman and his Political Action Committee into their private business of voting as they see fit. One of the most precious of all American rights is that of expressing free will at the ballot box."

First Since Spring

The Governor is making his first New England visit since his trip here in March when he was seeking the Presidential nomination. On his Maine trip Governor

Major Parties In Bay State Hold Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Republican and Democratic State-convention activities get underway tonight at the Hotel Statler.

While the Middlesex Club is staging a Republican pre-convention dinner party, a reception to Mayor Tobin will be given by former Democratic Governors and by Democratic Mayors of Massachusetts cities.

Gov. Walter B. Edge of New Jersey will be the chief speaker at the Middlesex Club dinner. Other speakers will include Governor Saltonstall, G. O. P. nominee for United States Senator; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, nominee for Governor; District Attorney Robert A. Bradford, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and others.

Tomorrow both conventions will get under way at 10 a. m. the Republican conclave at Tremont Temple and the Democratic convention at the Hotel Statler. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, G. O. P. Vice-Presidential nominee, will be the keynote at the G. O. P. meeting, while Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma will be the Democratic keynote, a position he occupied at the 1944 Democratic National Convention.

Republican and Democratic State office candidates will speak at their respective conventions.

The Democratic convention dinner will be held tomorrow night at the Hotel Statler, with Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island a chief speaker. Mayor Tobin, Mayor John H. Corcoran, Democratic nominee for Governor, and other Democratic nominees will also speak.

Governor Kerr arrives in Boston tomorrow at 7:35 p. m., while Governor Bricker will arrive from Maine at 6:40 a. m. Both will occupy suites at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Bricker Plays Hostess on Train

Continued from Page 1

were worriedly guarding, wouldn't take no for an answer from the Governor's secretary, Mrs. Bricker agreed to "slip something on and be right out." Her husband, she later explained, had been up till the early hours this morning working on today's speeches and really needed the little extra rest he could get while their three special cars were being shunted from South to North Station.

Much Amused

Mrs. Bricker was much amused to hear how worried the hotel attaches were lest the ice cream pie turn into a fiasco before the Governor arrived. She confessed she had eaten ice cream pie elsewhere though never in Boston, but was sure no other could come up to Boston's. The Governor, she smiled, has been singing its praises ever since he was here last spring. He had ordered it to be delivered to the train.

Wearing a simple black crepe dress trimmed with gold buttons, Mrs. Bricker looked lovely and relieved only by matching earrings and lapel ornament in gold and black. Mrs. Bricker met the press in the tiny dining lounge of the Bricker's special car. Typewriters and paper were on the table, mute witnesses to someone's heavy night work.

Large, Dark Eyes

Of medium height and slender, Mrs. Bricker has large, very dark eyes and dark hair which she wears softly waved and combed back from a side part. However, her eyes are "gracious" and "charming" are the two adjectives which best describe her presence. Poised and obviously efficient, she yet prefers to remain entirely in the background. She says she never knows what the day's schedule on these trips is until she sees it in type in the morning.

"There is nothing new in the present situation," she said, "most of my married life has been in politics."

Asked if she were looking forward to being in Washington, she insisted she had long ago learned never to plan ahead for anything that depended on an election.

No Speechmaker

Mrs. Bricker never makes speeches herself. "I don't pretend to be a speaker," she modestly averred. "I only respond informally when asked."

Mrs. Bricker praised Republican women for their excellent organization in this campaign and said that such organization makes things look bright for the party at a time when women's votes are so important.

She expects to accompany her husband on his tour to the Pacific Coast. On their way from the present tour, she said, they will stop in Cleveland for two days for a Masonic Conclave. Her husband is Ohio Active for the Supreme Council, 33rd Degree Masons.

At home in Columbus, her chief interests outside the home have been in social welfare work. Surprised to learn that Massachusetts does not yet have jury service for women, she said she had often served on juries and considers such service an important civic duty. She has not made up her mind yet as to the merit of the equal rights amendment.

The Brickers' 14-year-old son, John Day Bricker, has just started his Freshman year at Columbus Academy. According to his mother, he has no desire to be traveling with his family on these campaign tours. "He is too much of an outdoor boy."

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Needs of Armed Services Rule Canned-Goods Supply

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston housewives probably will have to wait upon the Government's decision as to just what percentage of the canned fruits and vegetables already set aside for the armed services actually will be needed before they can be sure as to the "adequacy" or "scarcity" of such items in their neighborhood grocery stores.

One thing is certain. No consumer is going hungry this coming winter. There may be temporary shortages of one variety or another of canned vegetables. But, there will be adequate supplies of other varieties. Canned fruits, for the most part, will be definitely scarce.

New Committee to Help

The newly formed Food Distribution Advisory Committee of the Boston Office of the War Food Administration—a committee representing many leading wholesale and retail food merchants—made public today the contents of its report on "Adequacy of Food Supplies" in the three Bay State areas of Boston, Worcester, and Springfield.

Of the 10 most popular items comprising the list of canned and bottled fruits and juices, only canned grapefruit juice was in "adequate" supply. Five items were listed as "scarce," and there were little or no stocks of the four remaining items.

However, when it came to the list of most popular canned vegetables, the picture was brighter, the preponderance being classified as "adequate" in supply. Only tomato catsup was "out of stock." Canned peas and tomato juice were on the "scarce" side, and the remaining seven canned vegetables were listed as being in "adequate" supply to meet needs.

At the present time, we are "in between seasons" on the canners' packs, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, today. "We are pretty well cleaned out on the 1943 pack, and the 1944 pack has only just begun to trickle into retail outlets."

"We have had a greater production of canned foods this year than ever before," he added. "But, against this, we also have had an increase in the 'set-aside' by Government agencies that is greater than at any time in the past."

More Intelligent Buying

"Personally, I feel that Government agencies are buying with more intelligence than they did at the start of the program," Mr. McCabe said.

Fall Flower Show
Awards Announced

Winners of prizes have been announced at the Fall Flower Show at Jordan Marsh Company this week, sponsored by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts. The show, open to the public, is on the ninth floor of the Annex, and will continue through tomorrow.

Those who received first prizes were: Mrs. Robert Barton of Foxboro, for a mass Georgian arrangement in a Federal dining room; Mrs. Edward F. Bowman of Boston for an arrangement of pink roses and tuberoses arranged in the formal French manner; Mrs. Clem Ferguson of Lexington for an Early American breakfast room of zinnias and firethorn; Mrs. Walter Gaskill for a colorful hall arrangement of dahlias, leucothea, and magnolia leaves; Mrs. Percy I. Merry for her contemporary modern dining room piece of drapery leaves and gladioli; Mrs. William Rolfe of Roxbury for her ornamental caladium leaves and dahlias; Mrs. Charles Roberts of Lexington for a hall arrangement of bearded foliage with floral of red dahlias.

Second prizes were awarded to Mrs. Albert Sharp, Marblehead, for gladioli, dahlias, and magnolia buds; and to Mrs. Ralph Case, Foxboro, for her white tuberoses on an antique maple table.

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
One of the oldest—Still the best

It's a wow of an ALL PURPOSE CLEANER AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. Wheelock Co. Boston, Mass.

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX

"I PRIDE MYSELF on my own corn muffins but truly this quick way (Flakorn) is 100 per cent perfect" writes a lady from New England. And most housewives have the same experience.

FLAKO
PIE CRUST

More than a million good cooks now make their pies with Flako.

DOUBLE YOUR BOND BUYING

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Evangeline MILK
Vitamin D Content Increased!

The finest rich milk from the Lakes Region of Wisconsin only richer than cow's milk because 50% of the water has been removed.

3 14 oz CANS 27c

Will banks sell hot dogs after the war?

Of course not. And it's important that banks don't look like hot dog stands, either.

The sign over the door of any business should reflect its character. It must be modern. An out-of-date sign will be a serious handicap after the war, when tough competition returns. Donnelly has the "know-how" of wide experience with signs for leading businesses of all kinds—from banks to chain restaurants. And Donnelly designers have a sharp eye to the future. Plastics and other new materials hold revolutionary possibilities for sales-making signs.

Right now, of course, the Donnelly plant is almost wholly engaged in war work. But our designers are doing plenty of smart thinking and planning for the days to come. We suggest you get in touch with us now... and establish your right to early service when manpower and materials become available. Meanwhile—remember that your present sign must last for the duration. Be sure to keep it in good repair!

The Donnelly Way...for signs that pay

Donnelly Adv.
ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING DIVISION

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Newbury Street, Boston 18, Mass.
Subscription prices: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00. Single copies, 10c. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Carried at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., by authority of the Post Office at Boston, Mass., July 1, 1935, authorized on July 1, 1935.

Informal Adult Evening Classes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Beginning October 3
Classes in crafts, languages, music, personal and management, psychology, public speaking, and English.
THE ASSOCIATION SCHOOL
Y. M. C. A., 115 Huntington Ave., Boston
Room 1003

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cooler
Boston and vicinity: Fair and much cooler tonight with the lowest temperature near 48 degrees. Saturday fair and continued cool. Moderate winds tonight, becoming occasionally fresh Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Much cooler tonight. Saturday fair, continued cool.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings displayed for west and northwest winds 25 to 30 miles per hour, diminishing slowly tonight.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 3:13 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 3:46 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Stalin Slated to Attend Next Three-Power Talks

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Roosevelt-Churchill-Quebec conference will be followed shortly by a three-power conference with Marshal Joseph Stalin that may come before the presidential election, but is apt to come after it.

Discussions of the treatment of postwar Germany by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, reported from the Quebec conference, require the presence of the Russian leader.

Mr. Churchill made no secret at Quebec of his uneasiness in the long delay between Allied meetings. He exclaimed: "What an ineffectual method of conveying human thought correspondence is!"

Only one firsthand meeting between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin has occurred during the war. The chief obstacle in the way is Marshal Stalin himself. For military and political reasons he proves coy. The major military decisions of the eight or nine Russian armies pass through his hands.

But there seems no doubt that other factors are involved, and that while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill would be glad of more meetings with Mr. Stalin, it has never been possible to achieve the same warmth of collaboration with the Russians that exists between Americans and Britons.

Consciously Aloof

Marshal Stalin is widely felt to have held himself consciously aloof. Perhaps this was to emphasize his determination not to talk postwar plans until a second front opened and Germany was crushed. Mr. Churchill visited Moscow where the Russians put all their emphasis on the quick opening of the second front. The report is that they put it none too gently.

Much of the strain between the Soviet and the United States and the United Kingdom disappeared after the Tehran conference with Mr. Stalin. At this conference, it is assumed, the plans for the Anglo-American landing in France (formulated earlier at the first Quebec conference) were laid before Mr. Stalin.

Now the second front is accomplished, Anglo-American armies are crashing at the southwestern gates of Germany, and at the new Quebec conference, just concluded, rough outlines of agreements on the treatment of Germany have been formulated.

These agreements, however, need Russian ratification.

New Paris Envoy



Jefferson Caffery

Former United States Ambassador to Brazil is made United States Representative to De Gaulle regime with personal rank of Ambassador.

Caffery Goes To Represent U.S. in France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Jefferson Caffery, just returned from the post of Ambassador to Brazil, as United States representative to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation.

He will have the personal rank of Ambassador but not the actual post, since this country has not recognized the Committee formally as a government.

This move rounds out the list of diplomatic appointments to Europe with the exception of Czechoslovakia.

The designation of Mr. Caffery, a top-ranking American diplomat, to deal with the French for the first time since Edwin C. Wilson returned from Algiers several months ago.

It is taken as indication that the Government is moving closer to recognition of General de Gaulle's Committee as the Provisional Government of France. It also is a concrete sign of the American policy for a strong France, recently proclaimed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The State Department announcement of Mr. Caffery's appointment said he was being sent to "the De Facto French Authority now established at Paris."

Mr. Caffery is a long-time career man in important American Foreign Service posts. Officials here rate his work in Brazil, during the time when that country was taking the lead among Latin American nations backing the Allied war effort, as among his best jobs.

A native of Lafayette, La., Mr. Caffery has had as varied a career as any man in the American Diplomatic Service. He entered the field as Secretary of Legation in Venezuela in 1911, did diplomatic work in the Middle East in World War I, serving subsequently in Madrid, Athens, Tokyo and Berlin, with incidental tours in other capitals and in international relief and rehabilitation work.

He became Minister to Salvador in 1926, later moving to Colombia with the same rank. He served briefly as Assistant Secretary of State in 1933, then went to Cuba as Ambassador. He has been Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro since 1937.

James E. Ferguson

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—James E. Ferguson, who passed on here yesterday, was a Governor of Texas and husband of Texas' only woman Governor, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson.

The former Governor contributed many chapters to Texas' sometimes turbulent political scene. He was twice elected Governor; impeached and removed from office in his second term; defeated as a presidential nominee of a party he organized; saw his wife twice elected Governor and defeated three times, the last time in 1940.

As recently as 1940 his wife sought Democratic nomination as Governor but ran fourth in a field paced by W. Lee O'Daniel.

After his disbarment from holding office in 1924 by the Supreme Court of Texas, Mr. Ferguson repeatedly tried to remove the ban. He obtained passage of an Amnesty Act during his wife's first administration. The Act was repealed after she left office.

As late as 1941 the former Governor eyed a political comeback. He made a gesture at running for the United States Senate but finally decided against it.

Jail Sentence Imposed In Liquor-Price Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A 30-day jail sentence was imposed on Hyman Karlin, President of the Equitable Trading Corporation, and a \$100,000 fine assessed against him and the corporation when both pleaded guilty in Federal Court to selling liquor above ceiling prices.

The case was pressed by the Office of Price Administration when it learned last May that the corporation, which, it was said, does an estimated legitimate wholesale liquor business of \$20,000,000 a year, had sold \$250,000 worth of potables for \$80,000 above that ceiling price.

Dr. Hu Thinks World Police Force Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Only a world organization of nations made potent by the use of force can insure against outbreak of another world war, in the opinion of Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

"Without this," Dr. Hu warned in an address here yesterday, "the whole peace structure will fall to pieces."

Dr. Hu was one of several speakers discussing international peace machinery at the closing session of the two-day forum on "Building a Better World," at Christ (Episcopal) Church here, while other participants emphasized the need of closer inter-racial understanding as a means to a more successful postwar world.

If individuals would prepare themselves morally and intellectually for permanent peace, it would be quite possible for this to be the last war, he declared. But he stressed that vigilant force is necessary to enforce international peace, and he urged churchmen to help spread the appreciation of this fact.

He said he considered it encouraging to note that in this war, unlike the last, there are "no aggressor states among the allied and associated nations on our side." Also, he was of the opinion that with the lessons of two wars sharply etched before the world, it "may be more ready to recognize the need for a better and more effective peace."

A warning that "Hitler-made" political anti-Semitism threatens

WFA to Free Butter Beginning in October

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 22—The War Food Administration notified butter manufacturers today that beginning in October it will require no setting aside of butter for government purchase until next spring.

Although the entire output of butter starting Oct. 1 will go to civilians, the WFA advised that seasonally low production and other factors will keep the butter supply for the American table far below demand for the remainder of this year.

Since April the Government has required manufacturers to set aside from 10 to 50 per cent of their production for Lend-Lease and military uses.

the American way of life was made by Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee, who added that complete permission of justice to one group in society sets "a vicious pattern for injustice to every man and woman in these United States."

Approaching the racial question from the viewpoint of the American Negro, Dr. David D. Jones, President of Bennett College, Negro Women's School in Greensboro, N. C., said that "minority groups in America furnish a close-at-hand test for all the world to see as to whether the American ideal that 'all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights' shall become a reality or shall remain an ideal to which we give mere lip service."

Both experts placed the responsibility of developing tolerant attitudes squarely in the schools. The first task in this is the education of teachers. They don't actually teach racial bigotry, prejudice, and hatred but do omit or

Swarthmore Scholarships to Chinese Aim to Increase Friendly Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—John W. Naughton, President of Swarthmore College, announced the establishment of a new scholarship fund to be awarded annually to Chinese students. Mr. and Mrs. Clement M. Biddle of Bronxville, New York, and New York City have given a fund of \$1,000 yearly, hoping that these awards may have the maximum use in increasing the friendship and understanding between China and the United States.

The scholarship, available to both men and women, to graduates of Chinese universities as well as undergraduates, is renewable each year if the holder's continued stay at Swarthmore would seem profitable. The Scholarship Committee says that preferences will be given to those whose age and background promise to make them easily adaptable to the life in a residential, undergraduate community. Residents of the United States may apply provided that

they intend to return to China after the war. The committee expects that eventually scholarship holders will come directly from China and return to work there.

Impetus for the allocation of the fund came with the departure of the 49 Chinese naval officers who studied at Swarthmore and participated in college activities from November, 1943, until June, 1944, as assignees to the Swarthmore V-12 unit.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are Swarthmore alumni of the class of 1896 and 1897, respectively. Mr. Biddle has served as a member of the Board of Managers of the institution since 1927. He also gave the Biddle Memorial Library housing the collection of the Friends historical material in honor of his father. The Biddies hope that the recipients of these awards may be students who have had ties with the American Friends Service Committee units in China.

OPA Apologizes for Not Talking Turkey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is on record with an apology for sending to an Ohio farmer's wife 30,000 words about turkeys without including the information she had requested—ceiling prices.

The incident was brought to light today by Representative Alvin F. Weichel (R) of Ohio, who put the OPA's explanation—that it was a regrettable error—in the Congressional Record.

Last April the housewife wrote the OPA, "Please send me the prices, live, dressed and drawn, on old hens and toms (turkeys) for Clyde, Ohio."

"At the end of a couple of weeks," Mr. Weichel said, "she received a mass of printed matter

Congress Backs News Resolution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States Congress, by unanimous votes, Sept. 21 called for international compacts guaranteeing a free interchange of news among the nations of the world.

The Senate and House, which heard a number of members declare that an untrammelled flow of independent news would be a major factor in promoting world peace, adopted the resolution as their final legislative act before recessing until Nov. 14.

The Senate and House, which heard a number of members declare that an untrammelled flow of independent news would be a major factor in promoting world peace, adopted the resolution as their final legislative act before recessing until Nov. 14.

The Better Days Ahead

In the better days ahead, men accustomed to the better things in life will find that fuller scope will be given to Edwin Clapp's outstanding skill in fine shoemaking. The craftsmanship which we have been proud to apply to service footwear requirements will again be concentrated on the fashioning of America's leading footwear of quality, even though stocks of Edwin Clapp shoes are limited today.

choose Edwin Clapp shoes

THE KENT

AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE

Tolerance Held Vital in 'A Melting Pot'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Immediate development of more tolerant racial attitudes among the different sections of the people of the United States was called for here at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science as an indispensable step to keep the nation from becoming one of "congealing pots, with racial conflicts accentuated and accelerated."

This plea, voiced by Prof. A. O. Bowden of the University of Southern California, followed his observation that "contrary to popular slogans, America is not a melting pot. Unless something is done to offset animosities between a number of potentially powerful racial groups here, each group may be more closely knit."

Dr. Bowden, an anthropologist, traced nearly all the roots of the present conflict to feelings of race superiority or "ethnocentrism," rather than to economic conditions.

"The Allied world," said Dr. Bowden, "particularly America, will be faced with several baffling problems requiring great patience and wisdom to solve."

Warns Against Fascism

Dr. Sigismund Peller, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, said the military disarmament of the Axis and the restoration of self-government among enslaved nations will be less complicated than the ideological disarmament of the Nazi-Fascist philosophy, especially since pro-Fascist tendencies are a social drawback not limited to the countries of our enemies.

Both experts placed the responsibility of developing tolerant attitudes squarely in the schools. The first task in this is the education of teachers. They don't actually teach racial bigotry, prejudice, and hatred but do omit or

fail to indoctrinate students against such philosophies, it was alleged. Prejudices, the anthropologists claim, are learned. They can't be eliminated with guns. They must be fought with better understanding.

Destroying the economic basis of the Axis or dismembering it was believed useless, since the barbarism of Japan and Germany are not hereditary but acquired.

Dr. Peller's postwar recommendation includes the formation of a special body of natural scientists to teach that there is no natural scientific evidence for the theory of the right of certain races or nations to destroy or suppress anything standing in their way toward world domination.

Dr. Peller, also an anthropologist, believes everyone should know that natural science admits individual differences but can prove no superiority of mentality between races. He further believes these fundamentals should be taught, supervised, and regulated on an international basis.

Benefit to Mankind

"Once all over the world a generation has grown up in the philosophy of tolerance and understanding," he maintained, "the world will become ready for reorganization according to the

needs and to the benefit of mankind."

Dr. Bowden's plan goes farther—that "nothing from press, radio, or in schools of any nation should be permitted to foster hate, fear, or tension in the future association of nations." One step in this control would be to limit inimical propaganda "by international police power," if necessary.

While most of the A. A. A. S. discussions centered on the immediate task of feeding and rebuilding the war-ravaged, faint but persistent echoes of problems "in the long run" could be heard.

700 ROOMS

In the Center of New York's Shops and Amusements

FROM \$2.50 DAILY

Each with Bath, Shower, Radio

HOTEL DIXIE

43rd St. at E-way, NEW YORK

Welcome Home
STOP IN AND LOOK OVER
OUR NEW FALL STOCK

SUITS
BLOUSES
NECKWEAR
ACCESSORIES

KATHRYN'S
FASHION SHOPPE

671 Massachusetts Ave., Opp. Library
Art. 1645 Arlington, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Weather Strip
for Windows and Doors

Caulking Compound
Glass—Putty

RUSSELL R. CAMERON CO.
Hardware

26 Brattle Street Tel. 4760

ARLINGTON, MASS.

WEATHERSTRIP NOW!
Before Fall Housecleaning

Act now. Buy while stocks are ample.
Plenty of wood and felt strip at present.

Sterling ELASTIC
"CAULKING COMPOUND"

R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
444-446 Mass. Ave. Art. 0114
Buy More Bonds

PYREX WARE
Looking forward to
Christmas Gifts

You are invited to come in and
see our display

REPAIRS a SPECIALTY
Clark & Mills Electric Co.

37A Brattle St. 75 Newbury St.
CAMBRIDGE BOSTON

SHOP NOW for CHRISTMAS
GIFTS for the Entire Family

FURNITURE • RUGS • STOVES
JEWELRY • WATCHES • DIAMONDS

Largest Selection of Toys, Dolls
in New England. From \$1.00

Use Our Lay Away Plan! Shop at Nearest Store

Royal Furniture Company

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Woburn 390 Main Street

CHRISTMAS BOXES
for Boys Overseas

Books, Cards and Candy

\$5 and up

Mail Orders Filled

Dartmouth Bookstall
INC.

279 Dartmouth Street, Boston

IN NEW YORK

A Carter Hotel
600 ROOMS
EACH WITH BATH

Single from 2.50
Double from 4.50

Convenient
To Everything

HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
Home of the famous "23" Room

23 LEXINGTON AVENUE at 23rd St.

Truly Yours
BEST HATS

The "BANKERS" Hat
EXCLUSIVELY OURS

\$3.95

HOMBURGS LIGHTWEIGHTS
Richly lined Made in Our Factory

Our Only Store
139 NASSAU STREET (Cor. Beakman)
NEW YORK

If you're one of the millions who are
worrying about WAR
MARRIAGES

...here's the picture
that knows all the
answers! GAY!
SERIOUS! TENDER!
LAUGHABLE!
LOVABLE!

Will he be sorry we married in haste?
Will his heart still be in the sky?
Will we be strangers when we meet again?

A new pace is set for romantic
comedy...with a puzzled bride
and a restless groom hilariously
falling in love again...
18 months after their marriage!

Columbia Pictures
PRESENTS

LEE BOWMAN ARTHUR CHARLES
BOWMAN ARTHUR COBURN

in
Irving Cummings' **The Impatient Years**

with Edgar Buchanan • Charley Grapewin • Jane Darwell
Original Screen Play by VIRGINIA VAN UPP • IRVING CUMMINGS
Produced and Directed by

ORPHEUM AND STATE THEATRES, BOSTON
OCTOBER 18
ALSO AT YOUR LOCAL THEATRE SOON

A PREDICTION
Lee Bowman will
suddenly spark it
with his great
form in the picture
America's climb
toward the screen
breakthrough!

Tiny Heater With Big Kick Looms for Use in Homes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar conversion of airplane heaters with "a whale of a heat unit output for their size" to residential, low-cost heating is something to expect in the distant future, but not to be accepted on its full face value until many wrinkles are ironed out in the home-heating pattern, according to representatives of a Toledo Company, specializing in aircraft heating today.

The powerful, though only radiator-size heaters now used for airplanes, which have a BTU output sufficient to keep a full-size, six-room house warm, will require numerous changes to make them suitable for stationary, residential furnace, the heating specialists explained. Yet there is no question with them that the aircraft heating principle, which requires no more than an operating life of 1,000 hours from the heaters to make them practical, can be immediately applied for some heating purposes on the ground immediately after the war.

Explanations by the engineers have been released on a nationwide scale to help postwar planners in evolving their dreams of future homes. Many have been incorporating the principles of aircraft heating into their home plans as the result of reading of the remarkable advances made in the air through the development of tiny heaters with a powerful kick.

In this connection, as in most predictions of the future, the term "postwar" covers a lot of ground when hostilities cease. When an industrialist in a burst of enthusiasm says this or that is coming in the "postwar period," the consumer often surmises he means the moment the German quit. Yet "postwar" can mean 10 to 20 years after the war.

The dream of reducing bomber-size aircraft heaters to room-size and suspending the imaginary units in a few rooms for individual room-heating is a pleasant one, and not entirely impractical. But the makers of aircraft heaters shatter this dream with the explanation that aircraft heat-

ing is distinctly different from heating a house.

For one thing, a tremendous volume of air travels over the heating surfaces of the aircraft heating unit at a mile-a-minute velocities which wipe away the heat much faster than the system in residential use. The noise of this rapid air movement is not objectionable in the air, but is hardly the thing for a home. Temperature of the air from these heaters may be as high as 250 degrees to 350 degrees compared with only 150 to 200 Fahrenheit in the home.

At the same time, the lower cost aircraft heating units can be built to last only 1,000 operating hours, which is ample for military use, whereas the residential system must be built in terms of years of use, rather than hours.

While there is no question but what the principle of aircraft heating may some day be applied to lower the costs and space required for home-heating systems, this readjustment will take years of tests for practical incorporation into the home, engineers say.

As for the use of aircraft heating systems on the ground, the engineers are already making a portable heating unit for preheating airplanes in the arctic, heating cold-weather construction projects, and thawing out of trucks frozen in the mud. On the home front, the portable unit can be used for spot heating of manholes, warehouses and loading docks.

Also in the offing are new methods of transferring heat from the fuel to the airstream, and building automatic ignition systems. Aircraft units must necessarily operate on liquid fuel, and are specially designed to use the same fuel that supplies the airplane engine power. Much has been learned about the movement of air under high pressure and velocities that do not exist in domestic heating.

So, when platform speakers of advertisements talk loudly of the "miracles" of the postwar era, nine out of 10 times they are thinking in terms of 5, 10 and 15 years after the war.

Simple Black Dress Keynotes Rosenstein Fashion Preview

Nettie Rosenstein, one of America's best-known fashion designers, presented 150 gowns, suits, and coats to Boston women yesterday at a tea in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The showing was sponsored by Filene's, which has exclusive sale of this designer's creations in the Hub, and each of the 600 women in the audience bought a minimum of \$5 in wardrobe staples as her price for a seat at the tea tables.

Radio and stage star Arlene Francis officiated at the microphone, while a Ruby Newman orchestra played softly from under the balcony. This is the fourth such annual showing Rosenstein has had in Boston, and approximately 600 women attended.

The first part of the collection included wooleens, frocks, suits, and coats. Black predominated, but there was a clever use of brown in a new cinnamon shade called baba au rhum, and many of the costumes combined it with black in dramatic effect. The hats were from John-Frederics and Lily Dache and for awhile were almost monotonously of one type—large shakos of fur worn well forward on the coiffure.

If these clothes are a true indication of what American women will be wearing this winter—and perhaps next—then these hints can be given:

The "covered-up look" is with us to stay awhile. Necks are high

on street dresses, or if they do tend to drop down a bit at the front, they are filled with contrasting-color scarfs. Shoulders remain wide and trim, giving that nice triangular, slim-hipped look that every woman wants to achieve. Side trimming and draping vies with the successful fullness-in-the-front that grew so swiftly out of the L-85 limitations of wartime. But Rosenstein's suits almost invariably possess sheath-slim skirts without the faintest fullness anywhere.

Peplums, shaped, gathered, and pleated, apparently are a favorite with this designer and appear on a large number of her dresses. But the overwhelming emphasis in this collection was on the "little black dress," that basic standby of the American woman's wardrobe whose popularity Nettie Rosenstein is said to have promoted more, perhaps, than has any other one designer. These dresses she seems to turn out with inspired variety and cleverness of design. All were very wearable, very practical, very simple.

These dresses, these suits and coats are the originals from which copies will inevitably filter down into the low-price brackets. The soundness of good design which they manifest augurs well for the future, and promises that the American woman will continue to be well dressed whatever her income.

Married Women Removed From Jobs Ordered Reinstated in Somerville

Six women employed by the City of Somerville until their removal in 1938 because they were married were made eligible for reinstatement today by a decision of the full bench of the State Supreme Court.

The women were removed the then Mayor John M. Lynch because of an ordinance of the city forbidding employment of married women in any department, and it was stated at the time, because of reasons of economy.

Three of the women, Leah M. Estee, S. Frances Newgent and Emeline W. Edkins, were employed in the Water Department, and the others, Helen E. Hazelton, Mary C. Welch and Frances Sharpe Lewis, in the Department of Public Welfare.

Following their removal the case of the women was reviewed before the District Court in Somerville and Special Justice Michael H. Sullivan ordered them reinstated in their jobs. But Mayor Lynch brought a petition in the Supreme Court to quash this action of Judge Sullivan.

Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Court did quash the District Court appeal to the high court, which today sustained its exceptions.

The decision of the full bench was written by Chief Justice Fred T. Field. It says that the ruling and order of Judge Ronan were erroneous and that the women were not removed for proper cause, as Judge Sullivan originally found. It adds that the ordinance forbidding employment of married women in city departments is invalid, because it deprives married women of their constitutional right to equal opportunity for selection for public employ-

Wheelock Registers 122 From Bay State

Wheelock College's enrollment, on the opening of its 55th year, included 122 girls from Massachusetts alone, it was announced today. In addition, 21 other States, China, and Canada are represented.

New students were entertained at tea on Thursday, the opening day.

Arthur L. Clark

Arthur L. Clark, who passed on yesterday during a trip to North Dakota, was a native of Jamaica Plain and was well-known in fish and forest circles of New England. He was one of the nation's foremost authorities on conservation, attending the Rhode Island State College and receiving degrees at Cornell University. His latest post was head of the Game, Fish and Forest Division of the Missouri Conservation Commission.

Mr. Clark served at one time as Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association and operated an experimental farm of his own for improving the breeding of game animals. He was instrumental in launching the popular New England Sportsmen Shows in Mechanics Building, Boston. Other posts held by Mr. Clark were State Superintendent of Fish and Game in Connecticut and the Vice-Presidency of the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Liquor Charge At Legion Post Perils Lease

Police department charges of illegal sale of liquor in the Drake School now occupied by the Stephen Darius Post, American Legion, led yesterday to the drawing up of a motion by the Boston School Committee which would revoke the Legion's lease for the building.

The charges were made by Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, in a communication to the School Committee, informing them that a raid had been made at the school on Sept. 10 and that two men had been arrested and liquor seized on the premises. Only three members of the committee, Dr. Patrick J. Foley, chairman; Joseph C. White and Clement A. Norton, were present.

Police charged Mathew Wilkonis, custodian, with keeping and exposing liquor for sale and Joseph A. Cidlewicz with maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Following the regular committee meeting, Dr. Foley and Mr. White strongly emphasized their views that school salary raises should be given only according to the salary board's recommendations. At the last meeting of the committee a majority approved salary raises, some of which were more than those recommended by the salary board.

Approval of a new entrance age for children entering the first grade in Boston schools was voiced by the three committee members. If approved by the full board next Monday, the official entrance age will stand at 5 years and 3 months.

Nine Early Colleges

Nine colleges were founded in America before the Revolution.

War Bond Drive Assistance Honored



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Musicians Protective Association Cited

On behalf of the United States Treasury Department, Boston Collector of Internal Revenue Denis W. Delaney (left) in his office today handed a citation to George Gibbs, president of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association, in recognition of valuable help given by members of the organization in War Bond Drives. Looking on were George F. Fischer (left), vice-president of the musicians' group, and J. Edward Kurth, its secretary.

110,000,000 Man-Days Lost by Off-the-Job Mishaps

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 22 (AP)—Off-the-job accidents last year resulted in loss of 110,000,000 man-days—sufficient to build 9,000 heavy bombers or 16 battleships, W. Burke Smith, Field Representative of the Eastern Region National Safety Council, said today.

Such accidents, Mr. Smith told the Maine State Safety Conference, killed 24,500 workers, the job accident problem, and one permanently disabled 80,000 and which has been neglected. Mr. Smith said, "is the approach by 'A direct approach to the off- and through industry.'"

Saltonstall Indorses Victory Unity Week

Observance of Victory Through Unity Week, which is dedicated to the promotion of the spirit of good will, tolerance and freedom among races, creeds and religions, was urged by Governor Saltonstall. The week, extending from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1 is being emphasized nationally by the National Urban League.

Air Heroes of Pacific Back After Long Service

War Activities of New England

With a record of 7½ months of continuous air assault against the Japanese in the Pacific to their credit, 12 Bay State Navy airmen are returning home with the famous Navy PB4Y Consolidated Liberator search squadron VB-109, the First Naval District announced today.

The squadron's record included 352 attacks, 200 bombing and strafing and 152 strafing exclusively. These were made in 1,141 operational flights in the combat zone for a total of 12,153 hours.

The Massachusetts men are: Lieut. (jg) Charles W. Tischoff of Gloucester, co-pilot; Lieut. (jg) Thomas C. Peebles of Newton Center, co-pilot, awarded Air Medal; Lieut. (jg) Harry B. Shepherd of Hanover, co-pilot, awarded Commendation Ribbon; Lieut. (jg) John Dooley of Boston, co-pilot; Ensign Warren A. Hindenlang of Foxboro, co-pilot; Sidney R. Metcalf of Framingham, first ordnance man and gunner, awarded two Air Medals and Commendation Ribbon; Richard Malkosian at Westboro, bow gunner and air bomber; Warren A. Williams of Saugus, ordnance man and gunner, awarded Commendation Ribbon; Andrew Halasz of Dorchester, plane captain; John A. Ryll of North Plymouth, radioman and gunner; Robert M. White of Springfield, radioman and gunner, awarded Air Medal; Jorma O. Allonen of East Weymouth, radioman and gunner.

The 1943 contest results showed Quincy last in a field of eight contestants in the 50,000-100,000 population bracket. Captain Ferrazzi said that even though Quincy had as few, and in many cases fewer, fatal accidents than some of the other cities in the contest last year, it still finished last.

"If this is the way the contest is to be judged, then I suggest that an immediate investigation be undertaken into the too-prevalent practice of injury-faking that is ruining our record," he said. Injuries and non-fatal accidents at the present time count more in the contest than do the number of fatalities, the traffic division chief said.

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Tonight! THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN



I LOVE A MYSTERY 7:00 p. m.
Doc Long and Jack Packard, owners of the A-1 Detective Agency, trip the light fantastic down the danger-filled road of mystery.



THAT BREWSTER BOY 9:30 p. m.
Teen-aged Joey Brewster gets into and out of mixups faster than scat. Don't miss his mirth-filled adventure tonight.

ADVENTURES OF THE THIN MAN

8:30 p. m. Make way for Nick and Nora Charles! Their laughable escapes from the long grasping fingers of mystery will keep you on the edge of your chair, shaking and quaking.



STAGE DOOR CANTEN 10:30 p. m.
Bert Lytell masters the best in entertainment for our fighting men, and serves it up to them...and to you...tonight.

MOORE-DURANTE 10:00 p. m. Carry and Jimmy...and where will you find a funnier pair? Listen tonight to their combined wits in a half hour of solid humor!

And... At 8:15 Lyn Murray's Orchestra and Chorus.
At 8:45 The World Today. At 8:55 Joseph C. Harach.



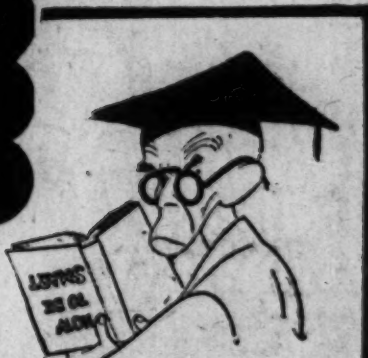
THE ALDRICH FAMILY 8:00 p. m.
"Coming, Mother!" Henry, Homer and all the Aldrich family are at a new time on this station. Gird yourself for laughs and tune in tonight.

\$1,000,000 Worth of Radio Stars!*

Tune them all in on

WEEI
590
on your dial

*This month alone, CBS Network programs bring you more than \$1,000,000 worth of all-star radio talent. Tune in these headliners tonight on this station!



IT PAYS TO BE IGNORANT 9:00 p. m.
Tom Howard, master of wiffling ceremonies, poses impossible questions at the sanest trio of mental giants on the air.

Stay tuned to WEEI for NEWS, including the all-star global news-reporting staff of CBS WORLD NEWS

British and Americans Shell Arnheim

Continued from Page 1

guns and troops had brought to a standstill the relieving advance of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second Army tanks two miles north of Nijmegen and six miles short of a junction with the beleaguered force.

The British parachute troops, identified by the Germans as the First Air-Borne Division, had been reinforced by a Polish unit ferried by air, but bad weather made further reinforcement and supply difficult. The Germans were throwing strong antiaircraft fire and many of their available planes into attempts to turn back further aerial carriers.

The Germans declared 4,000 of the original landing force—perhaps half its strength—had been wiped out, but Supreme Headquarters gave this statement no confirmation.

It was not known whether the isolated force had managed to keep its hold on the Arnheim Bridge—gateway to the Ruhr and potential jumping-off place for an end run around the Siegfried Line.

But latest reports said it was maintaining its positions north of the northern arm of the Rhine, and the Germans said invasion units had entered Arnheim itself.

General Dempsey was pouring every possible bit of armor across the brilliantly won Nijmegen Bridge over the lower Rhine.

Seventh Army Takes 10th Nazi General

By the Associated Press
Supreme Headquarters,
Allied Expeditionary Force,
Sept. 22

The 10th German general killed or captured by the United States Seventh Army in southeast France has been rooted out from the cellar of a little farmhouse west of the Belfort Gap near Lure.

He is Maj. Gen. D. Rodowski, commander of the garrison of Clermont Enrand, where Pierre Laval published a newspaper. His force was scattered by the Seventh Army's drive from the Riviera.

Only one Nazi, a non-commissioned officer, was captured with him.

branch, the Waal. British guns were giving some relief to the parachutists, picking off surrounding German targets.

The desperation-born stiffening of the German stand was reflected along the whole 500-mile Allied front as well.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army power drive 19 miles beyond Nancy plowed into fresh enemy armored forces in the Arancourt area. Americans and Germans fought through the fourth day of the greatest tank battles since Normandy.

Officially, it was announced that the Allies had driven two miles north of Nijmegen after seizing the long bridge across the main Rhine branch, the Waal, and were within six miles of Arnheim.

But dispatches from the Arnheim sector said British guns already were shooting into German positions from which the units of the First Allied Air-Borne Army had been attacked.

Meanwhile, the British shoved out on both sides of Eindhoven, to their rear, and broadened to 25 miles the base of their 45-mile-deep corridor across Holland through which a one-way flow of men and armor was streaming toward the river crossing nearest Berlin.

Lieut. Gen. Herman B. Ramcke, who commanded the Brest garrison, was flown to England as a prisoner of war. The Germans announced the beginning of attacks on St. Nazaire, another U-boats nest in Brittany.

The battle at the southern end of the front was a crescendo of destruction for German armored forces. The Germans, throwing in tanks with paint hardly dry, had lost at least 105 in the woods, plains and hills east of Nancy alone—approximately half their available force in that area—and 196 in three days along the whole Rhine front.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops had battered their way to within six miles of Metz, perhaps the greatest inland fortress city in western Europe, had cleared the Nazis from Lunenburg, 25 miles

southeast of Nancy, and won high ground along the Meurthe 10 miles farther southeast near Flin in a closing action on Bacarat, 40 miles from the Strasbourg crossing of the Rhine.

The Third Army battled across the Seille River somewhere in the Chateau-Salins-Moyenvic-Dieuze area, 18 to 28 miles northeast of Nancy, but was thrown back.

The Germans announced that American troops had broken into the fortress town of Remiremont, 50 miles southeast of Nancy and 28 miles northwest of Belfort, but were dislodged after a hard fight. This is in a sector linking the Third and Seventh Armies.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army also was forced back a mile or two from Verdun, 17 miles southwest of Belfort in the Pont-de-Ronde area, to Grand Bois.

But these were the only sectors where the Allies yielded a foot in the face of fanatical resistance. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army was blocked temporarily from exploiting its penetration of the Siegfried Line, but was slowly widening its wedge in the German defense system north and south of Aachen.

Italy: Allies Take Rimini, Sweep Into Po Valley

Eighth Army troops swept well into the rich industrial Po Valley after capturing the stubbornly defended seaport of Rimini in a thundering climax to a four-week offensive on the Adriatic sector of the Italian Front.

Simultaneously, American troops of the Fifth Army captured Firenze, an important road junction in the heart of the Gothic Line from which highways extended north and northeast into the Po Valley.

The twin victories held the threat of imminent disaster for Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops, whose vaunted Gothic Line was crumbling before the might of Allied armored power, aerial assault and naval bombardment.

The desperately resisting enemy, entrenched in some of the strongest positions encountered in the entire Italian campaign, had waged prolonged and bitter battles both at Rimini and Firenze, the latter approximately 29 air-line miles south of Bologna, a city of 269,687 population and one of the gateways into the Po Valley.

The Kremlin announced seizure of the rail town of Rakvere and 300 other settlements along the Gulf of Finland and said the 30-mile isthmus between the Gulf and Lake Peipus had been captured. Russians were reported on the outskirts of Tapa on railroads fanning out to Leningrad, Tallinn and Riga.

Air Over Europe: U. S. Fliers Fell 30 Nazi Fighters

German fighter planes ventured out in greater strength Sept. 21 in defense of the Reich itself, and 30 were shot down from the cloudy skies by alert American fliers.

Four American planes were listed as lost. Medium bombers attacked German rail centers at Ehrang, Gerolstein, and Ponsfeld, running to 16 the number of supply feeder points bombed since Sept. 19. Fighters and fighter-bombers supported the vertical invasion of Holland for the fifth successive day.

Medium and light bombers attacked the Creche Forest on the outskirts of Boulogne, France, to which the German garrison of the port apparently had retreated.

Weather hampered air offensive from both the west and south, although planes in the Mediterranean theater set fire at Salonika, the great Greek port, which were visible for 100 miles.

Eastern Front: Russian armies brushed aside German resistance in swift sweeps to within 40 miles of the Estonian Capital of Tallinn and less than 15 from the Hungarian frontier at opposite ends of the long, undulating front.

"General Bor" issued a communique from inside besieged Warsaw declaring the Russians had crossed the Vistula and established contact inside the Polish Capital with his embattled Partisan force. He said Russian planes had successfully dropped more supplies. The Germans asserted that river crossings had been broken up and that "disengagement movements" in Estonia were proceeding according to plan. The key towns of And on the immediate approach to Hungary.

Manila Raid

Continued from Page 1

"much damage was done to military objectives adjacent to Clark Field and Nichols Field and to the fields themselves. Our losses in this superlatively successful attack, which caught the enemy completely by surprise, were 15 aircraft, from which several of the flight personnel were recovered. There was no damage to our surface ships."

There was rejoicing on Japanese-occupied Luzon, as Philippine patriots spied the great flocks of trim carrier birds sweeping out of the sky, and the voice of the Underground spread the news that carrier divers and torpedo fighters were over Clark and Nichols Fields and the Cavite Naval Base.

Review of the damage done this month in two major carrier strikes underscores the justification in Admiral Nimitz's elation: First, the total of enemy planes destroyed or shot down is 869; second, total enemy shipping sunk is 117.

Admiral Nimitz also announced further gains on Peleliu, which is now more than half occupied at the end of the first week of bitter fighting.

Angar Island in the Palaus was taken in less than four days by the Army's 81st Infantry Division.

American Wings Over Manila



United States Airforce Strikes New Blow
This view of the Philippines shows how American aircraft carriers stood off the islands and unleashed planes against Manila. Crosses in close-up of Manila area (inset) show a few of the targets.

and Tapa, on the route to the Estonian Capital, were under attack.

In Latvia, the great seaport of Riga, whose 393,000 persons make it the largest city in the Baltic States, was besieged. Ray Army troops were only six miles away.

Still other Russian Army groups hammered at the Carpathian Mountain gates of Czechoslovakia after capturing the eastern end of Dukla Pass.

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Four American planes were listed as lost. Medium bombers attacked German rail centers at Ehrang, Gerolstein, and Ponsfeld, running to 16 the number of supply feeder points bombed since Sept. 19.

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Medium and light bombers attacked the Creche Forest on the outskirts of Boulogne, France, to which the German garrison of the port apparently had retreated.

Weather hampered air offensive from both the west and south, although planes in the Mediterranean theater set fire at Salonika, the great Greek port, which were visible for 100 miles.

The reports said German movements from southern and northern Greece still continued as Baron Maximilian von Weichs, Field Marshal commanding German armies in the Balkans, strove to extricate his forces.

Philippines: U. S. Carrier Force Batters Manila

America's war might was carried back to Manila on Sept. 21. Hundreds of carrier planes shot down 110 Japanese aircraft, wiped out 95 on the ground, and sank or

probably sank 37 ships, including two destroyers, while a huge United States fleet stood unchallenged off the Philippines.

Tokyo and Manila Radios reported 200 carrier planes returned, Sept. 22, carrying the strike into its second day. Radiocasters said they struck in four waves at "harbor facilities and also the airfield," presumably the same targets hit the previous day.

This first massive blow at Manila since the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, wreaking destruction at Clark Field, Nichols Field, the Cavite Naval Base, Subic and Manila Bays, had swift repercussions. The jittery enemy put all the Philippines under martial law.

The cost of the raid to the United States was 15 planes, but several of the airmen were saved. Not one of the aircraft carriers and escorting warships was even damaged in the spectacular operation executed by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

In a special communique, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced "this superlatively successful attack, which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise."

Eleven enemy ships definitely were sunk—a large destroyer leader, four large oil tankers, a whale tanker, two large cargo ships, a medium cargo ship, and two small cargo ships.

Twenty-six probably were sunk—a destroyer, two large whale tankers, a large transport, 10 large cargo ships, and 12 medium cargo ships.

A floating drydock also probably was sunk. The Mitscher-Halsey armada, which since Aug. 30 has accounted for 28 Japanese ships and 908 planes, the bulk of them in the Philippines area, struck ahead of the invasion force gathering in advanced bases south and east of Mindanao.

Tokyo Radio said 150 carrier planes attacked in three waves in the Manila sector in the morning and 290 in the afternoon. It claimed 24 were downed. Tokyo announced that the puppet President, Jose P. Laurel, declared martial law throughout the Philippines, effective the day of the raid.

After the war, it is clear that many difficulties must be swept away before a clean-cut Allied policy for Italy can emerge.

Nevertheless, Washington has not despaired regarding Italy's future. Despite the difficulties of the present Bonomi Government and the fact that it is impossible to judge the political climate of the country before the industrialized north has been liberated, there is a feeling that the present trials will, if not carried so far as to bring about actual anarchy, temper the Italian people. Officials here do not minimize the mountain of difficulties lying before the Italians, but they do not believe the mountain is insurmountable.

One of the thorny questions facing Italy is what to do about the disoriented island of Sicily. It has been charged that London hopes to see Sicily separate itself from the rest of Italy and place itself under British protection, thereby giving Britain a firm central Mediterranean base.

It can be said that not a single indication has reached the United States Government that London either hopes for such an eventuality or is planning to bring it about. It is true that the Sicilians are discontented with the attitude which the rest of Italy always has taken toward their admittedly backward island and that there is a growing separatist movement afoot. It is thought quite possible that a majority of Sicilians would vote for separation. There does not, however, seem to be much likelihood they will get the chance.

Chutists Fight For Ruhr Gate Into Germany

Continued from Page 1

significant gains have been made along the entire section northwest of the Belfort Gap.

If the Waal and Neder Rhine in Holland are won, it is hard to see how the Germans can hope successfully to defend the Ruhr and the open country north of the Rhine in Germany. If Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey reaches Arnheim with his Second Army, he not only will have by-passed the Siegfried Line, which stops short of the south bank of the Rhine, but he also will have crossed the last major barrier protecting the Reich.

The bitter actions at the Leopold, Escourt, and Albert Canals in northern Belgium show how seriously the Germans wished to hold the water barriers to the Reich. Conversely, the Allied crossing of these barriers and the forging of a steel corridor northward would cut off thousands of enemy troops concentrated on the Belgian and Dutch coasts as well as other thousands who have painfully waded the Seine and Meuse and then the Scheldt and Rhine. An unofficial estimate indicates that 100,000 enemy troops would be cut off west of the Zuider Zee.

Finally, if the British penetrate Germany by the Rhine route, all German forces now committed to the Siegfried Line would be effectively outflanked and necessarily would have to recross the Rhine to make a final stand. Given favorable weather, the Allied air forces could make this crossing exceedingly costly. Even now, they are beginning to strafe river barges.

Brest has been liberated. But at the moment, as German commentators admit, Germany is most directly threatened by the thrust of the British Second and Allied air-borne armies to cross and outflank the lower Rhine.

If the Allied armies can get astride the Maas, Waal, and the other Dutch fork of the lower Rhine and then move on Germany in strength, this development can pose questions regarding Germany's ability to continue waging a major defense.

Such penetration of the German homeland which is by no means unlikely—with pressure continuing all along the German front and the American First and Third Armies grinding away at stubborn Nazi defenses and thus preventing larger dispatch of reinforcements northward—would produce a swift answer to two questions.

First, how formidable an array of last-ditch defenders can Hitler and Himmler muster, and second, how would German morale react to the threatened loss of the Ruhr and the possibility of street fighting in Bremen and Hannover instead of in foreign cities such as Rouen and Caen.

It would seem that the loss of the Ruhr's minerals, war industries, and synthetic-oil plants would make the war almost hopeless. It is believed just possible, however, that Nazi leaders could muster a mixed array of fanatic Nazi youngsters, fear-driven oldsters, and trainee divisions from German military encampments to fight along in most of the defenses of Germany, even as similar conglomerations have been putting up a desperate battle along the Dutch canal.

The British First Army undoubtedly could have eventually reached and crossed the Rhine without help of air-borne divisions, but the sky army's assistance has measurably speeded the advance, wrecked the Nazi defense timetable, and brought nearer the day of victory.

Delegates Refuse Terms
But Russian delegates merely noted Russian terms without arguing and after their return to Finland, the Germans were consulted and then came a plain "no."

If, in March, the emphasis in Russian terms was on reparations, today it is definitely on security, after this year's Finnish demonstration of hostility.

Petsamo has been used primarily as a naval and air base from which the Germans, with the assistance of the Finns, attacked British and American convoys on the way to Archangel and Murmansk.

The Russian press today says the Germans still are at Petsamo, and it seems probable, if not inevitable, that the Russians may be necessary to intervene militarily there to throw out the Germans.

That the British also are vitally interested in this part of the world may be seen from the presence in the neighborhood of the Tirpitz and recent British attacks on it. A striking provision of the agreement is the lease to Russia for 50 years of Porkkala territory, only 20 miles west of Helsinki. Here the Russians intend to establish a naval air base.

It is a form of insurance. Apart from its importance in controlling the narrowest point of the Gulf of Finland, which thus adds longer-range naval protection to Leningrad in addition to Kronstadt, it may be considered as a warning to the Finns never to plot against Russia again.

Development of new war-weapons makes this safeguard important, for it is remembered that the Germans already were hoping to use Finland as a launching ground for flying bombs against Leningrad.

Leningrad's security is the main motive behind the new armistice terms, and it is not accidental that Andrew A. Zhdanov, head of Leningrad defense, should have signed on behalf of the Allied Nations.

Suit Against Ford Cut to \$2,500,000
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP)—Asserting that he did not want to put the Ford Motor Company "out of business," Grant C. Brown, Pontiac inventor, reduced his federal court damage suit against the company from \$2,500,000,000 to that many millions Thursday after discovering, he said, that the firm did not have that much in assets.

Mr. Brown has asked for a jury trial of his suit, which claims an infringement on a patent he obtained Oct. 19, 1926, on a four-wheel brake equalizer. Joseph Farley, patent attorney for Ford, said the suit was similar to 70 others he has handled in the last 15 years, and requested a summary judgment.

Judge Arthur F. Lederle agreed to the reduction in size of the suit, took the motions of Mr. Farley and Mr. Brown's attorney under advisement and gave the parties 30 days to present a case.

Soviets Welcome Romanians, But Remain Cold With Finns

Continued from Page 1

their great summer offensive on June 23, President Risto Ryti signed a new military agreement with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop providing for the strengthening of military bonds between Finland and Germany.

There was strong suspicion here that if the Russian summer offensive had not gone as well as it did, this agreement might not have been seriously challenged, still less repudiated by Finland.

The Russian press points out today that the war-weary Finnish people had a somewhat clearer conception of the realities of the situation than Finnish ruling circles, but in practice this has not made much difference.

In contrast to the Romanians, Finnish ruling circles, and to some extent Finland as a whole, have not "morally disarmed" toward Russia and the Allies. Finland has not declared war on Germany, did not for several days carry out armistice conditions concerning disarmament, internment and the handing over of German soldiers still on Finnish soil.

The Russian press goes on to quote the German radio, according to which the Germans are receiving every help and co-operation in getting out of Finland fully armed, even at this late stage.

To ask Finland for friendly relations at this stage, it is considered, would be premature.

Russian Press Reports
The Russian press merely asks that the armistice terms be faithfully carried out, adding, however, that there is nothing contained therein which would exclude the subsequent establishment of neighborly relations.

Finland, according to the Russian view, is having a price to pay for her obstinacy in rejecting the good advice to unhitch herself from the Nazi chaos while the going was still good.

Last spring Russia was very anxious to get Finland out of the war, for the maintenance of an enormously long Finnish front meant that a large number of Russian divisions were tied up, which would be very useful elsewhere in the coming summer offensive.

The terms offered then by Moscow to Foreign Minister Carl J. A. Enckell and Dr. Juhani Paasikivi were considered generous. The Russians did not insist on the return to Russia of Petsamo, they did not demand any naval base on the Gulf of Finland except Hangö. The impression here was that \$600,000,000 in reparations indemnity had seemed excessive to the Finns, the figure could have been argued.

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been the great divider. Now under the stress of war we have drawn closer together. We have come to appreciate a little better the part that each of us must play.

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MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Light Of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF UNIVERSAL significance is the spiritualization of individual thought. It might be likened to the experience of a party of travelers exploring a subterranean cave who could not see a single object in the engulfing blackness. But when they turned on their flashlights, each traveler could discern the path and safely follow the experienced guide. In the far reaches of the cavern was dense darkness, yet there was sufficient light to follow the path. As the number of travelers and lights increased, even the outer darkness was touched with light. The gloomy cave took on an aspect of surprising interest and beauty. The travelers began to see an infinite diversity of formations all about them—stalagmites, stalactites, gigantic columns, festoons of crystals, floral forms in stone, cataracts, streams, and pools—incomparably beautiful, majestic, resplendent in the light.

As the powerful light of divine Mind penetrates the dark recesses of human belief, the darkness of fear, irritation, selfishness, and the like begins to lose its supposed power and to disappear. In its place begin to shine faith in God, love, courage, a keener vision of the good in which man lives and moves and has his being. The individual whose understanding is thus enlightened is more helpful and considerate of others. His associations are more harmonious. His thinking turns outward toward the grandeur of the universe, not inward toward a false sense of self. He begins to see that, truly, he lives in Mind, not in matter, and his body improves in health and strength. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 425), "Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered."

James speaks of God as "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). Christian Science teaches those of receptive thought to turn to God to discover the nature of their true being. "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 162 of Science and Health. Perhaps no more meaningful metaphor could have been employed than "the sunlight of Truth." Sunlight is generally regarded as a purifying and nourishing agent. In the sunlight of Truth one soon discovers that he is the image of God, Spirit. He begins to acquire the habit of thinking of himself as spiritual, a man of ideas, honesty, intelligence, strength, and courage. Habitu-



"THE GRAHAM CHILDREN": A Painting by William Hogarth

ally entertaining this concept of himself and of his fellow man, he walks in the light of the invigorating, purifying Truth, which is also Love.

Years ago the writer first glimpsed the power of divine Mind acting on human thought. During the first few months of her study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook her health improved in a marked degree. A condition of great fatigue, which had been chronic over a period of years, disappeared. Although her professional activities increased, she was seldom weary. As she continued her study of this Science and applied the truth she learned, she found she could do more and better work, and her income was substantially increased.

Best of all, however, were the joy, the new-found faith in Spirit, and the growing understanding of the power and presence of God, which gave her a buoyancy and a zest for living previously unknown. Divine Love had begun to touch her thought and to dissolve some of the self-centeredness, the irritation, and the fear which had been hiding there. Doubt and limitation began to disappear, together with the ancient assumption that man lives in a material body. Previously unsuspected beauty and new and engrossing interests were revealed.

Sometimes there are tests of one's faith and understanding. One of the first of these may be the temptation to be satisfied with improved health, enlarged supply, and pleasant surroundings. Smugness, the selfish satisfaction in personal comfort, is fatal to spiritual progress. If one is content to rest upon such a plane of endeavor, however, experience usually presents the occasion for him to work toward a higher level of attainment which blesses not merely himself but others as well. If such occasions appear to be severe, trials demanding the unprecedented exercise of spiritual thinking, let us not be downcast. These are challenges to be met with gallantry, problems to be solved

through the scientific knowledge of God, steps to enlarged understanding, not simply hardships to be endured.

There is no problem which does not have an answer, no disease or inharmonious which cannot ultimately be healed. Delay in healing is due to the fact that the wholesome ideas of Truth have not sufficiently displaced false beliefs. The one wholly intent upon the supreme ambition of understanding God will lift his thought in childlike receptivity to the great Father of lights, as a flower lifts its leaves to the sun. He desires healing, not merely to be free of discomfort, but to prove the rule and to bless all mankind. Assuredly, when we ask the Father for bread He does not give us a stone.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.)

WILLIAM HOGARTH (1697-1764) differed from the average British painter of his day. He was not pleased to make conventional likenesses. He liked to paint his sitters in a scene, surround them with characteristic accessories, and pose them as though they were about to speak and act. He was a narrator, a satirist, a dramatist. The various "properties" of his pictures were not mere additions for embellishment, or for filling out the composition, they enlarged and enriched the idea which was being related by the painter. There was, indeed, a good deal of the litterateur in Hogarth.

In this group portrayal of "The Graham Children," Hogarth described the children in their fine costumes. He succeeded in making them seem more natural amidst their toys and their pets. Cheerfulness and youthfulness are in the atmosphere and the little bird and alert cat contribute their share to the happy scene.

D. A.

Światło Prawdy

tłumaczenie artykułu w sprawie Nauki Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

UDUCHOWIENIE myśli każdej jednostki z osobą stanowi wszechświatowe znaczenie. Można je porównać z doświadczeniem grupy podróżników badających podziemne jaskinie, którzy nie mogli ujrzeć nic a nic w otaczającej ich ciemności. Lecz gdy zaświecili swe ręczne lampki kieszonkowe, każdy z podróżnych mógł rozróżnić ścieżkę i podążać za doświadczonym przewodnikiem. W odległych kątach jaskini panowała gruba ciemność, jednak dosięgło światła, by podążyć ścieżką. W miarę jak powiększała się liczba podróżników i światelek, jasność zaczęła wnikać nawet w odległą ciemność. Pośpiej jaskinia przybrała wygląd nieoczekiwanej ciekawości i piękności. Podróżnicy zaczęli rozoznawać nieskończoną rozmaitość formacji: dookoła: stalagmity, stalaktyty, olbrzymie kolumny, girlandy kryształów, kształty kwiatów w kamieniu, wodospady, potoki i sadzawki, niewypowiedzianie piękne, majestatyczne, jasniejące od światła.

W miarę jak potężne światło Myśli bożej przenika w czarne zakątki ludzkich wierzeń, ciemność trwogi, rozdrażnienia, samolubstwo i im podobne uczucie zaczyna tracić swą rzekomą siłę i zanikać. W ich miejsce zaczyna jasnieć wiara w Boga, miłość, odwaga, bystrzejsze pojęcie dobra, w jakim człowiek żyje, porusza się i ma swe istnienie. Jednostka, której rozumienie jest w ten sposób oświecone, jest pożyteczniejsza i wzgledniejsza dla innych. Jej stosunek do ludzi jest zgodniejszy. Jej myśli kierują się na zewnętrzku ku wspaniałości wszechświata a nie na wewnętrzny ku błędnym pojęciom swego ja. Zaczyna widzieć, że zaiste żyje w Myśli a nie w materii, a ciało jej rośnie w zdrowie i siłę. Mary Baker Eddy pisze w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Nauka i zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) na str. 425: "Świadomość buduje lepsze ciało, kiedy wiara w materię została pokonana."

św. Jakub mówi o Bogu jako o „Ojcu światłości, u którego nie maśm odrzyny, ani zaciemnienia na wstecz się wracającego" (Jakob 1:17). Nauka Chrześcijańska uczy tych, którzy myślą to pojmują, by zwrócili się ku Bogu, ażeby poznać naturę swego prawdziwego bytu. „Nauka Chrześcijańska przynosi ci światło słoneczne światła Prawdy, które krzepi i oczyszcza", pisze Mrs. Eddy na str. 162 swej książki, Science and Health. Zdaże się, że nie można wcale użyć porównania głębszego i trafniejszego niż owo: „słoneczne światło Prawdy". światło słoneczne powszechnie uważane jest za czynnik czyszczący i krzepiący. W słonecznym świetle Prawdy człowiek rychło odkryje, że jest obrazem i podobieństwem Boga, Ducha. Zaczyna nabywać zwyczaju myślenia o sobie jako o osobie duchowej, z ideami, uczuciowością, inteligencją, siłą i odwagą. Utrzymując ten pogląd o sobie i o swych bliźnich z przyzwyczajenia, chodzi on w świetle krzepiącej, czyszczącej Prawdy, która jest Miłością.

Przed laty autorka pierwszy raz spostrzegła siłę bożej Myśli działającej na ludzką myśl. W ciągu pierwszych kilku miesięcy swych studiów nad Pismem św. i podręczni-

kiem Nauki Chrześcijańskiej stan jej zdrowia polepszył się znacznie. Stan znacznego zmęczenia, jaki był chronicznie przez przeciąg lat, znikł zupełnie. Mimo że zawodowe jej zajęcia pomnożyły się, czuła się bardzo rzadko zmęczona. W miarę jak dalej studiowała Naukę Chrześcijańską i stosowała prawdę, jakiej się nauczyła, mogła wykonać coraz lepiej i więcej pracy, co zarazem wzmożło jej dochody.

Lecz większej wagi była radość, odnaleziona świeża wiara w Ducha i rosnące zrozumienie potęgi i obecności Boga, jakie napędziła jej energią i chęcią do życia przedtem nieznanego. Miłość boska poczęła dotykać jej myśli i rozluźniać skupienie w sobie jako ośrodku wszystkich i rozspędzać podrażnienia i trwogę, jakie się w nim kryły. Wątpliwości i ograniczenia zaczęły zanikać wraz z zaształym pojęciem, że człowiek żyje w ciele materialnym. Przedtem nieprzeczuwane piękno i nowa i pochłaniające zainteresowania wyszły na jaw.

Wydarzają się czasem próby na naszą wiarę i rozumienie. Jedną z pierwszych może być pokusa, żeby zadowolnić się polszonym zdrowiem, powiększeniem zasobów i przyjemnym otoczeniem. Wygodność, samolubne zadowolenie z osobistego spokoju, jest zabójczą dla duchowego postępu. Jeżeli kto zadowolnia się takim poziomem swych dążeń, jednakowoż, doświadczenie życiowe zazwyczaj nasuwa mu sposobności do sięgnięcia po wyższe pojęcie z korzyścią nie tylko dla siebie ale i dla dobra innych. Kiedy takie sposobności wydają się ciężkimi próbami wymagającymi niezwykłego wytręcenia sił umysłowych, nie upadajmy na duchu. Takie trudności należy przyjąć z odwagą, jako problemy które rozwiązać się dadzą za pomocą naukowych znajomości Boga, jako stopnie do szerszego zrozumienia, a nie jako tylko trudności do zniesienia.

Nie istnieje problemat, na który nie byłoby odpowiedzi, nie istnieje choroba ani dysharmonia jakiej nie można by ostatecznie uleczyć. Zwłoka w leczeniu miewa powód w tym, że zbawienne idee Prawdy nie usunęły dostatecznie błędnych wierzeń. Kto całkowicie odda się najwyższej dążności poznania Boga, podnieśli myśli swe z dziecinnego pragnieniem pojęcia ku wielkiemu Ojcu światłości tak jak kwiat wznosi liście swe ku słońcu. Ten pragnie uzdrowienia nie po prostu dlatego, by uwolnić się od przykrości osobistej, ale po to, by udowodnić regułę ku błogosławieństwu całej ludzkości. Z pewnością, gdy prosimy Ojca o chleb, nie da nam kamienia.

Flames

Untouchable
Are campfires on a Russian steppe,
Steel furnace fires in Pittsburgh,
Burning English yule logs,
Inspiration.

M. A. W.

A Hunt for Cats in Art

EVERYONE KNOWS that writing folk like cats; or, if the fact is not well-known, it is not the fault of writers, for they have never been shy about declaring their affection for cats. Not as well understood is the fondness for cats that has lurked in the hearts of men and women who practise the art of painting. I, for one, was doubtful of it until, rather skeptically, I began to look for evidence. Modern painters and illustrators, like Charles Sheeler, Agnes Tait, Wanda Gág, and Ruth Carroll, yes, I knew about them; but the painters of other days, the masters and those whose work hangs in art galleries, seemed to me to have an overwhelming preference for dogs. I could easily recall tall silky collies to go with tall silk-clad ladies, charming spaniels of all varieties, and hunting-dogs. Among the animal life that inhabits the painter's canvas, along with rabbits, squirrels, lambs, macaws, jackdaws, falcons, and cages full of singing birds, were there also cats?

As a matter of fact, painting cats seems to have served as relaxation for artists as far back as the sixteenth century. Chiefly for their own entertainment, they would occasionally introduce a cat into their work, even, rarely, into a piece of religious art. When the cat became an adjunct to a portrait, it was probably put in by request of the sitter, who naturally wanted his pet in the picture. It took the eighteenth-century genre painters to depict cats *per se*.

My hunt for cats in art was aided by the discovery that, in the past decade, there were at least three large exhibitions based on that subject. These exhibitions not only called attention to modern representations of the cat in plastics and fabrics and by means of brush, pencil, or crayon. They also served to stir up interest in the subject, so that art critics excavated from their memories and their catalogues the names of many famous painters of the past who had an eye for feline grace and mystery.

For instance, there was Rembrandt who put a cat in one of his pictures of the Holy Family. Sometimes called "The Holy Family With the Curtain," it gives the cat a conspicuous position near the fire, with the capped and kerchiefed Mother holding the Babe and watching either the cat or the fire, while Joseph is busy at work on the other side of an open door. Altogether it is exactly such a scene as Rembrandt might have found often in some modest home of his own city, and is far more domestic by reason of the presence of the cat.

Earlier than Rembrandt's is the cat in Bernardino Pintoricchio's "Return of Odysseus." This cat holds the exact center, in the extreme foreground. Penelope, working at her interminable task, and the serving-maid winding yarn from a reel are interrupted by an influx of suitors who burst into the room, unmindful of Odysseus standing behind them in the doorway, disguised as a beggar. The maid in her excitement has dropped the ball of yarn, and the household cat is making sport with it; or would, if it were not stiff and wooden under its short, sleek fur. It is not an interesting animal except as an early example of *felis domestica* in painting.

In portraits and genre painting, cats have more personality, Hogarth, in "The Graham Children," realistically created what has been called the most predeceous animal in the whole history of art. Like a saucer dashed with tabasco, the idyllic scene made by big sister playing with the baby while little sister dances to the tune ground out by brother on the music box is heightened by the introduction of a cat, which shows his head and one forepaw above the high back of a chair. No doubt the children begged to have their cat in the picture, and Hogarth's satiric imagination seized upon it as an element of contrast, to be enhanced by the proximity of a bird in a cage. The children properly face front and give no heed to the cat, but the fluttering bird is all too well aware of that yellow-eyed, whiskery creature, with its strong claws thrust into the

chair-back and the striped markings of a tiger showing on head and neck. It is a real cat, though not an amiable one.

The cats in Goya's "Don Manuel Osorio" are of the same quality, though they hide it much better. Goya, with an eye to modes and manners, pictured the tiny Don with all his pets around him—his cage of finches, his jackdaw, and three cats. The spotted one and the gray one sit, plump and smug, with their claws hidden beneath their soft fur. Their round gaze seems to go completely through the uncaged jackdaw into space; but the third cat, a black one, sits upright behind the others, and stares with hungry yellow eyes at the bird, which is engrossed in its own affairs. In these tame, well-fed cats there is still a clear hint of the unpredictable, of long waiting and sudden pouncings.

From my limited observation, I have been forced to conclude that until recent times painters chose to depict the less lovely attributes of cats. A libelous comment has come down from some old Elizabethan, to the effect that the cat is a beast "that seeth sharp and bleeth sore, and scratcheth right perilously." In so far as can be judged from the artists, that used to be the accepted opinion about cats.

Even Drouais and Chardin, well on in the eighteenth century, did not show cats at their best. In "Portrait of a Girl," Drouais has made a protesting cat, with ears laid back and hind legs kicking against being wrapped up in a blanket. Chardin's "Cat in the Pantry" centers in a Mephistophelean beast with smutty nose, long narrow face, great pointed ears, and eyes set close together. What will the glutton choose in all that array of fish, flesh, fowl, and oysters on the half-shell? A bit of each, no doubt.

I should like to see how cats were drawn by Gottfried Mind of Berne, who painted them so frequently that he was known as the Cat Raphael. His sobriquet sounds encouraging. Failing of seeing his work, I have found that my favorite cats in art begin with Manet in the last century and grow increasingly varied and sympathetic in their rendition, down to the present.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Wood Thrush

I always stop and listen.
From courtesy?—From love?
No matter where I'm going,
Or what I'm thinking of.

I always pause a moment,
By any quiet grove
Wherein he may be singing
For courtesy?—For love?

For more I'd not be taking,
Or giving less—than he.
Whose way with one in passing
Is love?—Is courtesy?

DAVID MORTON

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Tie-Up of Aerial Warfare and Weather Attested in Haze Over Holland

WPB to Give Precedence To Vital Civilian Goods

First plants to reconvert when Germany falls will be those making autos, typewriters, washing machines, refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners, stoves, oil burners and many electrical appliances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P)—The War Production Board has taken steps designed to insure that industries making goods most important to the civilian economy are among the first to reconvert after Germany's fall.

Hiland G. Batcheller, Operations Vice-Chairman, has asked the WPB Industry Divisions to present by Saturday lists of those plants which should be cleared of war work as soon after X-Day as possible.

Mr. Batcheller's memorandum was not made public, but WPB officials explained it is intended to see that such companies are not tied up with war contracts and thus prevented from taking advantage of the sweeping removal of controls planned to come immediately on the end of the European war.

The WPB will use the plant-by-plant lists in recommending to the War and Navy Departments where war contract cancellations should be made. The products for which lists are sought are: Automobiles, telephones, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, washing

machines, water heaters, street cars, air conditioning equipment, electric fans, electric ranges, buses, laundry machinery, office machinery, oil burners, light trucks, mining machinery, radios, railroad passenger cars, refrigerators, sewing machines, coal stokers, commercial cooking equipment, and commercial refrigerators.

Emphasizing the importance of parts and components, since these are more apt to bottleneck civilian production than raw materials, Mr. Batcheller asked the divisions to make a careful check of firms supplying motors, gears and other parts to the industries named.

Meanwhile it was revealed that August production of munitions was 2 per cent higher than July's, but still 3 per cent behind schedule. The slight lag behind production objectives thus continued for its eighth month.

The steel industry last night gave assurances to J. A. Krug, acting WPB Chairman, that it would treat small business fairly in supplying steel after the WPB's allocation control is removed on X-Day.

Wallace Urges Fourth Term, Outlines Postwar Liberalism

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (P)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's first speech of the campaign today gave the nation a "liberal's" blueprint of the postwar future, present by Saturday lists of those plants which should be cleared of war work as soon after X-Day as possible.

Speaking before 20,000 persons at Madison Square Garden last night, Mr. Wallace declared the campaign issue was not that of indispensability, but which of two men—President Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York—the Republican presidential nominee—could:

"1. Better co-operate with Churchill, Stalin, and the Generalissimo in writing a lasting, liberal, democratic peace which will best preserve American interests without being unfair to any nation, big or small?"

"2. Best see that there are jobs for everybody and therefore good incomes for farmers, white-collar workers, business, and professional men?"

Asserting that President Roosevelt has "the precious asset of long acquaintance" and "continuous, almost daily contact" with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin, Mr. Wallace declared "even a reactionary will not lightly vote to throw such knowledge into the discard."

"Moreover," he went on, "all

middle-age Republicans in favor of peace will remember how Harding betrayed their peace ideals in 1920 and 1921. In spite of everything, Dewey has urged, the isolationists are still going to vote Republican in 1944.

"Isolationist Influence"

"Just as Harding placated the isolationists in 1921, so Dewey would be under the necessity of placating the isolationists in 1945. The Republican Party, in spite of the millions of its members who think clearly about international affairs, has been and will be the channel through which the isolationists, the reactionaries, and the international freebooters work best."

Looking ahead to the domestic postwar scene, Mr. Wallace said: "The American people are grown up. They will not be frightened by those who say their Government would abuse them. They do not believe absurd charges that their government would keep one man at war for one minute longer than it is necessary to win a total victory."

"If a wartime President may draft men to fight," he asserted, "certainly a peacetime President may draft the brains of this country to work full time in the most exciting battle of modern times—the battle against depression, against panic, against defeatism; the battle for full employment, national health, and a permanent peace."

Appeasement of Hirohito Censured by Chinese Writer

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (P)—The American policy of avoiding mention of Emperor Hirohito in radio-casts and official propaganda, or of referring to him in such terms as to suggest to the Japanese people that the United States has a reverent attitude toward him, is vigorously denounced in an article by Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic, in the October issue of Foreign Affairs, published here today.

Warning that this policy is interpreted by Japanese leaders as proof that the United Nations councils are undecided as to how Fascism is to be uprooted in Japan, Dr. Sun, President of the Legislative Yuan of China, holds that the American attitude is "so palpably wrong, reactionary and dangerous" that it amounts to appeasement.

Must Puncture Myth

Japan can never become a democracy until the myth of the divinity of the Emperor is punctured, he stresses, warning that to retain the Mikado in Japan would "strengthen the hands of Chinese reactionaries" and "inexorably evoke an authoritarian China."

Dr. Sun emphasizes that the doctrine of Emperor-worship was deliberately conceived and propagated in Japan within comparatively recent years to make possible the imperialist policy advocated by Japan's military clique.

"The point which must be stressed and should not be evaded," he holds, "is that the militarists depend upon the Mikado for their existence. Their overwhelming and all-embracing power over the Japanese people stems from the Mikado. The Mikado himself is the very essence of expansionism."

"Use of Mikado"

Dr. Sun refutes the idea that the Emperor could be "used" as a means of evicting the militarists by a peaceful revolution. Any group that "uses" the Mikado in the future will be the group of

men who designed the Emperor myth in the first place—not liberals—he writes.

The Mikado must go, he warns, because "China would never cease to believe that a Japan which retained the Mikado and the system of Emperor-worship was dangerous to her peace and security."

"In her eyes, such a Japan would be comparable to a Germany which was allowed to retain the Führer and the substance of Nazism," he declares. "To the Chinese people the proposal to save the Mikado is simply a signal to prepare for another conflagration."

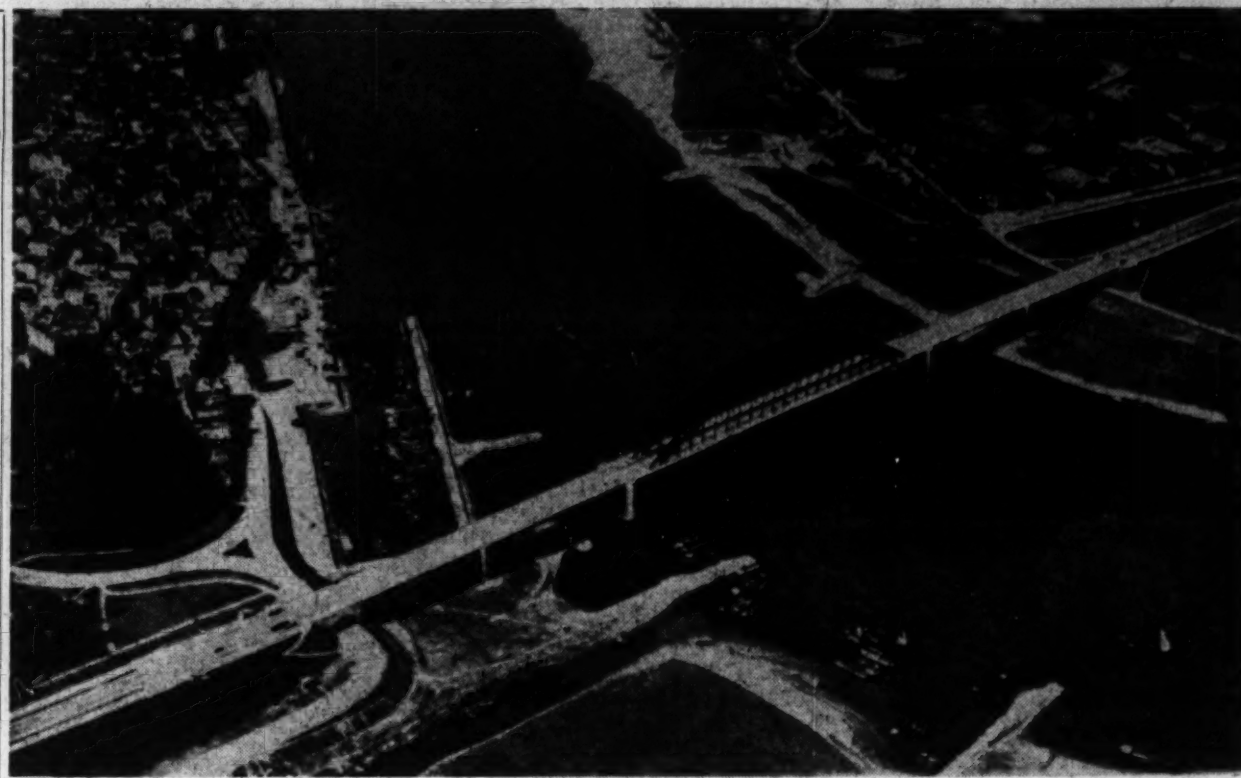
Lear Is Declared Chief Advocate Of Field Duty for Desk Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, new Chief of Army Ground Forces, was reported Sept. 21 to be the leading advocate of a recently issued Army directive requiring a tour of field or overseas duty for physically qualified regular army officers of troop age.

Proponents of the program contend that in the event of another war, the United States would not have a sufficient number of officers, some of them of high rank, having actual experience with troops in the field. The situation prevailing before issuance of the directive, it was said, would have left a great number of men frozen to desk jobs for the duration.

The directive provides release for field or overseas duty of regular army officers of troop age who have completed two years staff assignment in this country and who have not been in an active overseas theater since the start of the war.

Troop age is defined as 42 years or under for a major, 45 or under for a lieutenant colonel and 48 or under for a colonel. The Army intends that all officers involved be reassigned by next Jan. 1. The directive is not inflexible, but



Bricker Seeks Court Free Of Political Bias

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22 (P)—The United States Supreme Court was labeled a "New Deal Court" by Gov. John W. Bricker last night in a speech declaring that the judiciary "must be absolutely free of political bias."

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, warning that "a very grave danger" lay in "domination of the courts by one-man appointment," said that President Roosevelt had appointed 88 per cent of the Supreme Court judges, 67 per cent of the Federal Appeals Court Judges, and 56 per cent of the Federal District judges.

"These judicial appointments," Mr. Bricker added in a prepared text released by his campaign staff, "have too often been made not because of the legal ability of the appointee or his experience as a judge, but because of his adherence and conformity to the New Deal philosophy of government."

He continued before a Republican rally: "A very grave danger to our system of government lies not alone in the domination of the courts by one-man appointment, but also in their use by the New Dealers for the narrow purposes of their political program."

The Ohio Governor asserted that the preponderance of Roosevelt appointees in the Federal Judiciary was alone a reason for changing national administrations.

Mr. Bricker addressed an appeal to the Democrats to "take back their party" from the "New Dealers" by voting the Republican ticket.

He spoke at a local hotel (Lord Baltimore) and C. H. Bailey, assistant manager, estimated the crowd at slightly more than 2,000.

Gas Coupons B-3 and C-3 Become Invalid Sept. 30

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P)—Supplementary gasoline coupons B-3 and C-3 will be invalid for use by motorists after Sept. 30, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday.

Commercial vehicle T coupons marked "3d Qtr." will expire at the same time.

B and C coupons numbered four and five will continue to be valid. Motorists holding B-3 and C-3 coupons issued for use beyond Sept. 30 may exchange them for valid stamps at local ration boards, OPA said.

'Living Essentials' Prices Increase

By the Associated Press
Washington, Sept. 22
Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said today that average retail prices in large cities for "living essentials" climbed two tenths of 1 per cent between mid-July and mid-August.

The boost raised such prices to 28 per cent above Government index levels at the start of the European war in 1939. One tenth of the advance occurred in the year ended Aug. 15.

Prices for clothing increased seven tenths of 1 per cent, while a 7 per cent seasonal hike in egg prices more than offset reduced costs of other major food items, the Secretary reported.



Associated Press. By a Staff Artist
Allies on Way to Restoration of the Netherlands
Nijmegen Bridge over lower Rhine, reported taken by British Second Army and United States air-borne units, is shown in the upper picture in a prewar view. Arrows on the map indicate where Allied spearheads are grinding slowly ahead against stiff German opposition. Circle tells approximate location of Allied air-borne troops trapped by the Nazis.

British Arab Policy Gaining U.S. Support

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement of the nomination of George Wadsworth as United States Minister to Syria and Lebanon has been accompanied by a special statement from the White House, which emphasizes the political significance of the move.

President Roosevelt stated that "he took a whole-hearted pleasure, like every American, in recognizing the independence of Syria and Lebanon" and "in welcoming them into the society of free sovereign nations."

Thus, the United States gives new evidence of full support to Great Britain's policy of granting political independence to the Arab countries in the Middle East, indicating that the French protest against this decision have been of no avail.

When, in June, 1941, British Imperial and Free French troops liberated the two Levant States from Vichy domination and drove out the Germans who had increasingly infiltrated, Gen. Georges Catroux, newly appointed French High Commissioner, promised political independence to the peoples of Syria and Lebanon.

However, the French tried to temporize, hoping that they could preserve their actual predominance in this important region.

Two years later, the revolt of the Lebanese Parliament, led by Prime Minister Riad el Solh, was intended to prove to the French that the Syrians as well as the Lebanese were determined to run their countries by themselves and that they wanted to get rid of French interference.

The French accused the American General Consul, now Minister Wadsworth, and still more emphatically the British Levant Mission, headed by Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, of having stirred up Arab discontent against the French administration.

Yet although independence of Syria and Lebanon and weakening of the French influence in the Middle East have been the British leadership, there can be little doubt that opposition to the French rule was spontaneous. Christians of all denominations as well as Moslems in the Levant States, agreed that the time for

Lebanese Prepare New Voting System

By Reuter

Beyrouth, Syria, Sept. 22
A new voting system is being prepared by the Lebanese Government for the next election, Premier Riad el Solh has announced. The Premier also promised to improve the conditions of the working class.

France to fulfill her promises had come.

Replacement of blundering French High Commissioner Jean Helou by able colonial administrator Gen. Etienne Beynet has somewhat smoothed out relations between the French and the Levant peoples.

This favorable change in Arab attitude toward the former mandatory power became evident when the Levant press cordially cheered the liberation of France.

Want Independence

However, if the Arab leaders want France to keep up her cultural position in the Middle East, and especially to continue the educational work, they are adamant on the question of full political and economic independence. They reject French proposals of signing a bilateral assistance pact and want to keep free hands to deal with all powers.

To win independence from French domination is only one of the major political problems which the Syrians and Lebanese have to face. They want the French to step out but they don't want another major power to step in and to take France's place.

They are especially afraid of the Turks who, having already annexed the Sanjak of Alexandretta, are now eager to win Aleppo, too. Moreover, Russia is on the way to becoming a Mediterranean power and Soviet agents have recently been active in this region.

The Syrian and Lebanese are in favor of a Middle Eastern Federation, sponsored by Great Britain, and actively promoted by such leading Arab politicians as Nahas Pasha of Egypt and Nuri Pasha of Iraq. However, by entering a federation of Arab states, the Syrian and Lebanese leaders are by

no means willing to become merely the satellites of Egypt or of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, the strongest personality in the Arab world.

The fact that the Arab countries want to have the advantages of an Arab union but are reluctant to accept the obligations is one of the strongest obstacles to the realization of these much discussed plans.

Syrians and Lebanese have been united in their stand against the French, but the Lebanese are opposed to the idea of becoming part of Greater Syria, incorporating Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan.

Not only does the Christian majority in Lebanon fear being outnumbered by the Moslem majority in a "Syrian Union" but even the Moslem Lebanese feel that their political influence would vanish.

Lebanese Premier Riad el Solh recently denounced the Greater Syria project as "a Zionist plot." However, the establishment of the High Economic Council, in which Syrian and Lebanese delegates sit side by side with French, British, and American experts, is laying the groundwork for close economic collaboration of the Levant states.

U. S. Showing Interest

United States recognition of Syrian and Lebanese independence is new proof of increasing American interest in the Middle East which is not only one of the world's most important oil regions but will become an important connecting link for air travel in the postwar world.

Today, American troops are stationed in the Middle East and have constructed important supply bases. American experts are taking leading part in the economic developments in this region. But still the peoples of the East are asking themselves whether United States' interest in the Arab world is only temporary or whether the Americans have come to stay.

The temporary abandonment of the pipe-line plan as well as their reserved attitude in the Palestine question are considered as indicating that although the United States is taking a more active part in Middle Eastern politics than before the war, they are anxious to avoid any step which could be considered as challenging British predominance in this region.

Aid to Air-Borne Allies Delayed by Cloud Screen

Temporary advantage of weather to Germans due to haze from flooding, from smoke of factories in the Ruhr, and from gunfire and flak in the battle for possession of the Netherlands.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 22—The unusual blanket of haze over parts of Holland, restricting recent air-borne reinforcement operations, underlines how closely the war's aerial strategy still must be tied in with cloud and weather conditions.

For an army such as the German, well-nigh stripped of air cover, fog, squalls, and rain become potent defense weapons. The Germans have also become adept at manufacturing their own limited fog screens to cover vital targets, but as with all defensive weapons, effective countermeasures have been developed.

Effective use of an air-borne army, however, requires the closest dovetailing of strategic and tactical planning with the most accurate weather information.

Not a Secret Weapon
Actually, the Holland haze was accomplished partially, if indirectly, by the Germans, but didn't represent any new secret weapon, for it is due to three factors:

1. There is the Nazi flooding of vast areas of the Netherlands with the resulting interplay of air currents over water, giving off a thick ground haze.

2. The industrial haze which has billowed out as usual from German factories still operating in the Ruhr which reaches Holland when the wind is right.

3. The smoke of battle and flak has contributed no small portion to the lack of visibility.

The haze while a hindrance to air-borne operations didn't halt the delivery of critically needed glider-borne and parachuted supplies, nor has autumn weather reached the stage when fog is likely to be a daily occurrence.

Full Data on Weather

Before the final decision was taken by the Allied High Command to invade Holland by air, last-minute weather forecasts were supplied by every available Army meteorological unit in England, France, and elsewhere. It was thanks to these painstaking forecasts that the Allies had two days of almost perfect air-borne weather.

On the second day it was a narrow squeak for the vast sky force which surpassed the first day's armada. A few dozen miles south of Holland in France was a haze and cloud formation which would have seriously curtailed the full deployment of the vast array of transports and gliders, but fortunately the direct sky pathway from England to Holland was clear.

Tow-plane pilots affirm that

airmen who flew Lancasters on the recent expedition to bomb the Tirpitz say artificial smoke billowed over the big warship from shore posts surrounding the anchorage.

Even the dead airplane was unable to see the bombs strike the Tirpitz so quickly did the fog overcast the target, but was able to begin the bomb run before the battleship was obscured, and the rosy glow shooting up in the fog indicated the possibility of direct hits.

It is no use denying that adverse cloudy and rainy weather permitted many thousands of German troops to escape across the Seine and Scheldt, and now across the Rhine. For the Allies one of the best impediments to victory any time would be a long stretch of clear, sunny weather.

Release of Gliders
The pilot of one tow plane—we will call her "J for Janie," reported that was how he lost his British Horsa which fortunately made a safe landing on the continent, but not in Holland.

Gliders are easily releasable to a height of 1,500 feet, but when a lower cloudbank forces tow planes to descend lower, the enemy's anti-aircraft are presented with an easy target, and a low cloud ceiling doubles the hazard for paratroops leaps.

When bombing targets either with explosives or from parachutes it is always possible to some extent to defeat a weather obstacle by bombing with instruments or employing pathfinder planes which mark objective with flares and other devices.

Pathfinder planes were used to guide the first paratroop transports and tow planes to exact Dutch landing spots on air-borne D-Day, but actually were not needed, so clearly identifiable were the targets in clear weather.

The Germans are now using artificial fog to protect many vital industrial targets in the Ruhr and elsewhere, and similarly Allied navies have employed smoke screens and fog to hide vital convoys from U-boats. Probably the Germans' best smoke-pot defense batteries are located around the Norwegian fjord where the Reich's only battleship, the Tirpitz, is anchored.

Airmen who flew Lancasters on the recent expedition to bomb the Tirpitz say artificial smoke billowed over the big warship from shore posts surrounding the anchorage.

Even the dead airplane was unable to see the bombs strike the Tirpitz so quickly did the fog overcast the target, but was able to begin the bomb run before the battleship was obscured, and the rosy glow shooting up in the fog indicated the possibility of direct hits.

It is no use denying that adverse cloudy and rainy weather permitted many thousands of German troops to escape across the Seine and Scheldt, and now across the Rhine. For the Allies one of the best impediments to victory any time would be a long stretch of clear, sunny weather.

Tow-plane pilots affirm that

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A dark, irregular border is visible along the bottom edge, which might be the binding or the edge of the book's cover.

Advance News On Japanese Blow Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian Minister, said last night he had no pre-Pearl Harbor information that any Japanese task force was about to attack any territory of the United States, or take any warlike measures against this country, and had never said so.

The Minister made this statement when asked about an assertion in the House by Representative Ralph Church (R) of Illinois, that Sir Owen was the authority for claims that Australia gave this country warning of the approach of the Japanese task force for the Pearl Harbor attack.

Mr. Church took the floor after majority leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts entered denials from the War, Navy and State Departments that there was such a warning.

Army Mum on Quiz

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Army Board sent to Honolulu to investigate the Pearl Harbor attack prepared to leave San Francisco for Washington, today, the Army said.

The Board recently returned to San Francisco after two weeks spent in Honolulu. The Board will conclude its investigation in the Capital. It has been in continued session since Aug. 24 and consists of the following:

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell, Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank, Col. Harry H. Toulmin, Executive Officer; Col. Charles W. West, Recorder; Maj. Henry J. Clausen, Assistant Recorder.

OWI to Establish Offices in Berlin When City Falls

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Robert Sherwood, Overseas Director of the Office of War Information, said yesterday that the OWI is prepared to send trained personnel into Berlin in conjunction with Allied military forces when the German capital is occupied.

Mr. Sherwood also told his first news conference since his return from seven and a half months in Europe that the OWI is beginning to cut its overseas staffs with a view to winding up the psychological phase of war operations in Europe when Germany collapses.

Some of the approximately 1,200 persons on the O. W. I.'s staffs now in Europe will be used to establish new O. W. I. outposts in liberated European capitals and in Berlin, he said. Other personnel can be transferred to psychological warfare in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters, he added.

"OWI will maintain a minimal information service in liberated capitals," Mr. Sherwood said, "with the thought that there may be some permanent kind of American information service, perhaps under the State Department."

Mr. Sherwood said he did not come back to assist in writing campaign speeches for President Roosevelt as he did prior to his appointment as Overseas Director of the Office of War Information.

War Surplus Probe Weights New Claim

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Dealing in surplus war commodities is a "swell thing" to Irving Wexler, a big-time bootlegger of prohibition days who is better known as Waxey Gordon, according to evidence read to the Senate War Investigation Committee.

Rudolph Halley, counsel for the Committee which is probing surplus property disposal, read what he described as a transcript of a tapped telephone call Wexler made to his accountant.

Wexler, according to the transcript, said he was engaged in "a swell thing"—"exporting and importing and buying and selling surplus commodities from the Government."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told the Committee that junk dealers and firms with "unusual sources of supplies" are acquiring huge quantities of surplus materials needed by states, municipalities and what he called "legitimate" trade channels.

FHA Warns Public On Building Lots

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—It's all right to dream about that postwar home in the suburbs, but be careful when you buy the building lot for it.

An unprecedented sale of lots in recent months prompted this caution today from Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Ferguson said much of the land being cut up into building lots and sold on small down payments is not suitable for development because of a lack of improvements and location in areas not suited for residential purposes.

Democratic Ad Urges Voters Listen to Dewey!

VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP)—A paid advertisement in the Vancouver Daily Sun urged all voters to listen to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's radio campaign speeches—but the ad was signed by the Clark County Democratic Committee.

An increase in Dewey listeners would mean more votes for Roosevelt, said Edgar Swan, Committee Chairman.

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Be sure to see our unusual collection.
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Arlington 3800—3801
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We Have a Fine Selection of
Christmas Gifts
for Men and Women in Service
BEACON CO. Jewelry
468 Mass. Ave. Arl. 5392

BELMONT
Just arrived; new decorative wall
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WELCOME HOME
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Beauty Shop
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GREER'S FISH MARKET
Cor. Beach and
Trapelo Road
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Shore Haddock 1 lb. 12c
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Dorset's, Clams, Striped Bass, Smelts,
Smoked Fishes, Swordfish

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Expert Servicing on
All Makes of Cars
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BLU. 9200

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Longwood 4626 11 Harvard St.
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\$35
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Margaret G. Lynch
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Fall Shoes
We are all ready for the Fall Season
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and
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PURRY BLANKETS 5.95
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Magnificent soft blanket, specially woven of
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The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
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Did You
Ever WonderHow the Use of a Grindstone on
the Seed Cuts the Hand Labor in a
Beet Field?
The seeds of sugar beets grow
in groups or clusters in a hard,
tight ball not even so large as a
pea. If an unbroken cluster is
planted, a number of beet plants
may try to sprout from virtually
the same spot in the soil.
Beets, however, need room togrow—"living room"—so when the
seeds are planted in clusters it
is necessary to go through each
row and thin out the extra shoots
by hand.This thinning has long presented
a serious problem to beet-growers,
the solution of which re-
quired hours and hours of back-
kinking hand labor. One obvious
way to meet the problem would
seem to be to change the growing
habits of beets and develop a
strain which would bear single-
seed cells instead of the trouble-
some clusters.It is reported that some such
obliging beets actually were pro-
duced in plant experiment sta-
tions, but none of the single-cell
varieties seemed to be able to
transmit that extremely desirable
characteristic to succeeding beet
generations.Another approach to the prob-
lem, and one which has borne
practical results, was worked out
by Prof. Roy Bainer of the De-
partment of Agriculture of the
University of California. Professor
Bainer's device employs a
grindstone and a shearing bar to
split the seed clusters by pressure
between the bar and the stone.By planting these single-seed
cells something in the manner of
drilled corn, it is a relatively
simple matter to do the necessary
thinning with a hoe or by ap-
proach mechanical thinners which
do away entirely with hand labor.
This sheared or segmented seed

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

by Frances Briggs

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34 35 36

37 38 39 40 41 42

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Editorials

Mr. Dewey's New Deal

At San Francisco Governor Dewey made his boldest strategic move of this campaign. He carried a somewhat startled Republican elephant on an airborne sortie to seize a key New Deal position. Democratic liberals must now turn to meet an enemy attack from within their own ideological lines.

In the city where twelve years ago another New York Governor laid out a program which later came to be regarded as the most complete statement of the New Deal, Mr. Dewey outlined principles of domestic policy in several respects more advanced. In so doing he has vastly complicated the task of Democratic campaigners who, like Vice-President Wallace, speaking in New York on the same night, seek to present the 1944 Republican candidate as a combination of Warren Harding and Herbert Hoover.

There is, however, a deep difference in Governor Dewey's open-eyed acceptance of the political fact that in dealing with economic distress "the savage old cut-throat adjustments are gone for good." He frankly recognized that the American people are "committed to some degree of Government intervention in the free working of our economic system." At three points he took over New Deal territory:

1. Federal action to control money and credit at least to the degree necessary to stabilize interest rates and "to keep down taxes" and prevent the price of Government bonds falling.
2. Government action to promote employment and if necessary to create it.
3. Support of farm prices.

But Mr. Dewey did not forget (as the New Deal has very often appeared to forget) that "in all this there exists an obvious danger to our fundamental freedoms"—that in "accepting the support of Government in certain broad aspects of our economy we may slip by stages into complete Government control of our lives." And his emphasis was on Government widening rather than restricting the field of individual opportunity with the main reliance for employment placed consciously on private enterprise operating in a favorable "economic climate."

Now the old-time liberal will find much that is disquieting in this program. For with all the emphasis on freedom it is definitely a departure from individualism; it does "throw Adam Smith out the window"; it certainly holds unresolved contradictions in the promises to keep down interest rates and taxes and keep up wages and farm prices at Federal expense.

And a sober warning should be sounded about Mr. Dewey's assumption that the war showed that "all that was necessary" to solve the unemployment problem was to give American "technical and management skill" a green light. The war economy has been a Federally managed and deficit-financed economy beyond the wildest dreams of the "pump primers"—nearly \$100,000,000,000 this year.

The problem is still to find the way to get full production and full employment under private management and sound financing. Mr. Dewey's strongest argument with many is that he promises more competent, more unifying, and less hostile Federal government which, in seeking to reconcile security and freedom believes it can be done and places the emphasis on freedom.

Straphangers Are Allies

We wouldn't be one bit surprised if a bond has just been forged between the citizens of Paris and New York City—and all without preliminary diplomatic spadework, too.

We are referring, of course, to the ecstasy with which Parisians by the thousands flocked down the stairs of the Paris Metro subway system when it opened for business again after the liberation. Newspaper reports even tell of the crowds describing the aroma, evidently characteristic of all underground transit lines, as "delightful."

Many more significant links between France and America may be formed in the future. But to the New York subway rider, who seems not only to derive definite satisfaction in surviving the vicissitudes of the roaring and poorly ventilated New York subway system, but actually to enjoy it with a gusto incomprehensible to devotees of the out-of-doors, this clearly establishes the Parisian as a person who speaks his own language.

We expect no further diplomacy to be needed.

Pearl Harbor Politics?

Congress is recessing without lifting the lid on Pearl Harbor. The Army and Navy are conducting their own investigations, but the Secretaries of War and the Navy had urged the President not to sign the bill ordering these inquiries and there is no evidence that there will be any early results from them. A House Naval Affairs subcommittee this week recommended a Congressional investigation, on the ground that the services' inquiries may not be unbiased, but this move was too tardy to get action from lawmakers bent on recessing.

The atmosphere for an impartial airing of the question of responsibility for the great base's unprepared state on Dec. 7, 1941, may be somewhat clearer after the election. But meanwhile it becomes more and more clouded by a miasma of politics—and in the ugly form of rumors. Repeatedly in recent weeks Congress has been a sounding board for charges that President Roosevelt was personally responsible for keeping the fleet in Pearl Harbor and for placing Admiral Kimmel in command; that Washington officials received warning from Australia of a Japanese attack but failed to alert the Pearl Harbor commanders. These charges have been flatly denied by the Australian Minister, Sir Owen Dixon.

The argument is that the courts-martial of Admiral Kimmel and General Short have been postponed for political reasons—to save the President's reputation as Commander in Chief. That there may be politics in the charges themselves is indicated by the fact that they come from Republican Congressmen and Governor Bricker. Yet they have gained enough of a hearing so that it might be to President Roosevelt's political advantage to have them cleared up—assuming they can be cleared.

So far, the open objections to holding the courts-martial have come from the Army and Navy. Early in the war the possibility of information coming out that would be of aid to the enemy and the difficulty of bringing officers to testify were more convincing reasons for delay than they are today. Indeed, a time is fast approaching when public confidence in the services will be better maintained by a thorough airing of the Pearl Harbor case than by continued sitting on the lid.

Germany—a Modern Gaul

All Germany is divided into three parts under occupation plans reportedly agreed upon by the Allies. The United States is to occupy a southern area, Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg and other territory. The Russians are to administer territory east of the Lübeck-Elbe line. The British are to control territory in the north. There will be a joint occupation of Berlin, and for Austria a commission on which the three Allies will all be represented.

This is not an ideal arrangement. A plan under which the Allies would have assumed jointly an over-all responsibility, would have bespoken more mutual confidence in postwar intentions. It is possible that this plan was worked out when there was less trust among the Allies than there is today; even now it may be all that is possible.

To say the plan is not ideal is not, however, to say it must fail or prove a menace to Allied unity. If the main policies applied by each of the three occupying authorities are directed to similar ends, the plan may lead to closer co-operation all round; and there is something to be said for the fact that it may avoid situations which, under closer association of the Allied occupation authorities, might have proved irritating and divisive.

The idea seems to be that we should all learn to know one another better before we try to share the same quarters.

One example of policy which will likely be applied by all three Allies may be seen in the directive to General Eisenhower to stamp out Nazism and to prevent German industrial rearmament after the armistice. These short-term aims will certainly become long-term aims. Methods of trying war criminals may differ somewhat, and the class of Germans which will most quickly earn the trust and support of the occupation authorities may vary as between zones.

The three-zone plan offers some apparently needed flexibility in such matters. Doubtless some tentative agreement as to the time needed for moral reconstruction in Germany also exists. For this task it would not be safe to count on less than a decade.

Speaking of Secret Weapons—



"Nothing Too Good for the Infantry"

(From a Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Air Force, from Roswell, N. M.)

In passing through some of the liberated towns I could hear: "Vivent les Américains" everywhere. I was traveling with one of our troop-carrier medical officers, co-ordinating air evacuation and we were showered by bouquets of hydrangeas and hyacinths in passing through the towns. Older men stood weeping on sides of the street amid the ruins of their homes, giving the V-sign and shaking hands all around. A "Bonjour, Mademoiselle," brought cries of "Vivent les Américains et l'Amérique" and coquettish twinkles from the girls. It was an inspiring sight and went on all day, until arm waves merely moved their hands. An entry into Paris could not have been more triumphal.

The Ninth Air Force has been taken to the bosom of all French sections. One could see the insignia on the coats of French women occasionally and the "gals" themselves had some latest style hats of parachute silk (from the invasion) in various colors. . . .

I know, now, why victory and rapid advances are so heady. We were swept up into it and along with the crowd's enthusiasm for us and ours for those emotional and tireless French. . . .

I returned with a plane load of our boys evacuated by air—which in their words "was quite a treat for us infantrymen." Nothing is too good for the infantry—NOTHING! The empty helmet, abandoned foxhole, empty cartridge cases all speak for another tragic lesson that should not be repeated again.

(From a British Infantry Major)

I have been working with Americans a great deal over here in Italy and have made many friends among them. I've actually met men from 37 of your States and once I was able to bring two Denver people together, who had not met since they left Colorado four years ago.

I like finding out information about the States. I have had long conversations about hogs (Iowa), night life in Chicago, horse-breeding (Kentucky), pack trails (Oregon) and last, but not least, the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Your people love talking about your country more than we do about ours—very sensible of them!

I certainly mean to get across the Atlantic after this war is over and to accept your hospitality. Perhaps I'll fly and save time. It would be very delightful.

I've seen an immense amount of South Africa and Sicily in the last nine months and learnt more than I suppose years of ordinary travel could do. On the whole the war damage to beautiful things has not been excessive. I hope it will remain so when the greater glories of Florence, Venice and the North are in the battle zone.

(From W. G. Graham, a British Soldier in India)

A few yards away, through the door of my tent, I can see the dark form of the goat. He is squatting Indian-wise, his blanket over his head and his staff in his hand. He is quite motionless, and but for the occasional expert click of his tongue by which he controls his charges, one would begin to doubt that he had life at all.

To him, the fact that around him lies all the evidence of civilization—a vast army camp, row upon row of tents and huts and vehicles—conveys very little. He has grazed his herd over these barren hills since he was a boy and will do so until he is old. To be sure, with his mild stare, he takes in the presence of the soldiers, but it is not in him to wonder why.

This is India. To him and millions like him, there is no "Indian problem." The only problem is food and sleep and the amount of work necessary to obtain enough of these. This is a problem he understands, and one he can solve in his own primitive way. Not without difficulties, but he and his fathers have overcome these same difficulties for a thousand years. Some have not overcome them.

Ignorance, you say? And yet there is a certainty in the midst of this uncertainty. Within a decade, the white soldiers will scarcely be a memory, of the camp there

will be no trace. Yet I know, as surely as I watch him now, that my goat will still remain. Or his son. Still tending his goats and still living in the same way. . . .

India does not change. She is very old and lives close to life. Passage of time and changeless ways teach a lesson which only she can learn. As if she had plumbed the depths long before civilized man disturbed the shallows.

(From a Woman on the "Bomb Front")

Everyone is finding this last phase of the war a great test of patience and endurance. Flying bombs come over the town at all hours of day and night, especially on the days of low clouds of which we have had so many lately. I can't tell you how many times we have heard the siren which denotes "Take cover, enemy planes heading for the town." Then immediately there is the loud staccato throb which so distinctly heralds the approach of the pilotless plane, getting louder and louder until it can be seen by day like a black flying tadpole and by night, a tongue of flame. It defies everything, flying at great speed with an unswerving and uncanny determined course to fulfill its mission. It is terrifically loud as it goes overhead—then our fighters give chase ready to tackle it as soon as it has left the vicinity of the houses and is over country presumably en route for London. Often we hear the tremendous explosion which follows a successful attack.

We certainly feel much in the front line these days. People are heavy-eyed and weary from a succession of sleepless nights. In the dark, it is like a gigantic fireworks display, flak and rocket shells bursting all around and the gunfire is deafening. Every day I collect a little group of children and take them to school. Yesterday, we had six alerts—I had to rush to the nearest shelter three times on the way with the children. It keeps you strung up listening intently when they are overhead, for the ceasing of the engines which precedes its dive to earth. They don't penetrate very deep when they fall, but the effect of the blast is terrific. People are standing up to them' marvelously when you consider they come after five years of war.

There are a lot of American boys here. The military police are very smart, we think. Our boys call them "Snowdrops" because of their bell-shaped white helmets. They certainly have a busy time. I saw an amusing advertisement the other day. It ran: "Wanted: smart young women between 45 and 60 as Usherettes." Gray-haired women now serve in all the cafes and behind the counters.

As I write, I can hear our bombs dropping on the launching coast of the flying bugs. The Channel here must be about 100 miles wide, yet the vibration from our bombs shakes the houses, and feels like the beginning of an earthquake—most uncanny. The blast sometimes roars up from these bombs like the breath of a mighty wind, and ends in the trembling of the largest houses.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Key to Postwar Success

Politicians of every party are very free with their promises for a world which the boys overseas will be proud to return to and happy to live in. . . .

Politicians, for the most part, pin their hopes to some sort of economic social or political planning. There is the Beveridge Report in England. And . . . the Beveridge proposal has its counterparts in postwar planning here.

The difficulty with such plans is that none are better than the people they depend on. . . .

Two thousand years ago it was said: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you." If, in this way we get the courage, faith, and sense of unity we need, postwar plans will become practical. A world worthy of the sacrifices that have been made will become possible. How you plan will certainly affect such a world. But how you live is the real key to its attainment. —Transcona (Manitoba) News.

Tugging at the Ropes of Tradition

An Intimate Message From Louisiana

By Dorothea Kahn

Gray Spanish moss cascades from spreading live oaks down here just as it did in the glamorous days of Creole ascendancy. Speech is soft as ever, manners gracious. But there are changes.

The South is growing more like the North. The manpower situation has something to do with it. People long accustomed to servants are doing their own work. Maids are almost as scarce here as in the North, and that is to say they are rare jewels to be had only by those who can afford to pay and then only at fixed hours. The day is gone when the Negro mammy devoted all her time to service for the family. Nowadays, the hostess plans her luncheon so that the maid can catch her bus to be in time for her own social activities. Or she serves her luncheon without any maid at all. Many a woman brought up to enjoy leisure is now doing her own washing. You see odd sights in the best neighborhoods. If you observe a man of aristocratic bearing garbed in shorts and a straw hat and puffing away at a lawn mower, you can be sure that this is just one more family that has lost its yard boy. The master is not embarrassed to be seen laboring at his new chore. It's just a question of developing skill. These Southerners are proving good sports in taking over the work once done by their colored servants. Quaint old customs are undergoing war changes, too. One of the oldest in this State is the annual ceremony of launching the shrimp fleet down on the Gulf. The following is a newspaper announcement of the event this year:

"The annual blessing of the shrimp fleet at Morgan City, a ceremony which originated centuries ago in Brittany, will be followed this year by a strictly modern war show. The Gulf Fishers and Trappers Union, which sponsors the event, announced that a mock invasion and mechanized equipment landing will be staged with landing boats from the Higgins Boat Operators School in New Orleans."

Moreover, the once quaint shrimp fleet is now composed of Diesel-powered trawlers, and its owners thank Harold L. Ickes, Coordinator of Fisheries, for authority to add 330 new trawlers to the fleet this year.

Another change: In that center of good

eating, New Orleans—home of such regional delicacies as pompano en papillote and cysters à la Rockefeller—beef stew with rice is now found to be the favorite dish. The OPA, it seems, completed a survey of 1,641 New Orleans restaurants to determine the most popular foods, and came out with the startling announcement that the top favorite is beef stew with rice. Various explanations are offered by the New Orleans item, which published this "scoop." This writer thinks it may be due to the influx of servicemen and war industry workers, unaccustomed to French menus. It takes a reckless man to order "les escargots farcis à la bourguignonne" when he doesn't know whether he'll get pot roast or broiled snails. Better stick to something known, like beef stew, he may well say to himself. Or it may be that the taste of the New Orleans citizens has changed. Anyway, whatever the explanation, there stands the OPA survey without a single French accent on the whole list.

On the serious side there are much more profound changes. There is a marked trend toward national rather than sectional thinking on the part of thoughtful people. A city official I met here, as thoroughgoing a Southerner as you can find, has just bought Carl Sandburg's Life of Lincoln and is reading it with deep appreciation. Just as many Northerners are coming to recognize Robert E. Lee as a great American, so these descendants of Confederate soldiers are now claiming Lincoln as one of their own heroes.

A Northerner accustomed to hearing Republican tirades against the Administration in Washington can feel quite at home here. There are many good Southern Democrats who don't feel themselves Democrats when it comes to national policy and F. D. R. Some take this stand because of their economic interests, opposing the Roosevelt Administration as too radical, too pro-labor. Others are thinking in genuinely national and international terms. The latter group are in a minority, but who can say what their influence will be on the South of tomorrow? Everywhere you feel a tugging at the ropes of tradition.

Consular Viewpoint

The Bookshelf

The American Foreign Service has developed wonderfully during recent years. This is in line with America's general realization of a growing world position, which after the present conflict will be without precedent in our history.

Those who venture abroad, and to a lesser degree those who stay at home, know something of the top men in their overseas officialdom—the ambassadors, ministers, consuls general and consuls—but relatively few know much of the lower brackets who are after all not only the "work horses" but also the personnel in training for the upper jobs.

Therefore it is timely to have an intimate glimpse of how the other considerably more-than-half of the Foreign Service lives. Donald Dunham, formerly vice-consul at Berlin, Hong Kong, Athens, and Aden, has provided this in his book modestly entitled *Envoy UNEXTRAORDINARY* (New York: John Day, \$2).

No longer in the service, Mr. Dunham is not only informal but uninhibited. At the same time, he has a tremendous respect for the service, a high regard for the work it does and the potentialities it has for the future, and an ax to grind on its behalf in so far as its relations with State Department stay-at-homes are concerned.

"The war," he says toward conclusion, "has catapulted us into a position of leadership in international affairs for which we were not prepared. We were not prepared in plans and personnel to fulfill our new responsibilities and we were not prepared in popular understanding of the duties our country has in the outside world. . . . In my opinion, it will eventually be considered a major error that the one group of professional government men who were qualified by their profession . . . were not used to their full advantage, that American Foreign Service Officers were not assigned to our military and civilian war agencies to act as advisers, directors, and administrators both in Washington and abroad. . . ."

This is debatable ground, for the official mind is not always credited with those qualities of liberality, initiative, and leadership required by emergency conditions. But Mr. Dunham, who went into foreign service because "I want to meet and get to know people all over the world" (as he told his official examiners), puts up a persuasive case not too much weakened by his own eventual retirement from the service.

Certainly there seems point to his contention that it is waste to pen up several hundred foreign-trained men at State Department tasks often inconsequential in nature; while elsewhere he finds irksome the tendency of hostesslers to control men in the field who know the score by practical experience.

It is in the intimate, gossip side of this book that its greatest charm lies. Mr. Dunham shows the social problems, the financial scrimpings, the odd dilemmas confronted by young men of his rank. One chapter, headed "Policeman, Protector and Pastor," is in the form of a three-act play depicting the way a Hong Kong vice-consul had to deal successively with the affairs of "Hansen, A. B. seaman, late of S. S. President Garfield," "Maisie, straw-blond, formerly of vaudeville in Seattle," and the affairs of an American who passed on at sea.

Another chapter, laid at Aden, shows what a consulate is up against when an American warship calls with a full cargo of protocol, attended by questions of calls, entertainment and personal outlay. (This story has a happy ending in an authorization by Secretary Hull for the vice-consul in charge to receive reimbursement of \$137.78.)

Interesting to any reader, this book will be especially useful to the young man contemplating entry into the Foreign Service because it sees his problems in their most personal light. One fine piece of advice is given to such men—don't embark on such a career before you have had opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with your own country. R. G.

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